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G. O. P. Places Challengers, Action Questioned in Hub; Weather Aids Heavy Vote

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 5, 1940

In New England: G. O. P. Challengers Questioned

Action of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in stationing challengers in many Boston polling places was in turn challenged by the Boston Election Commission today. [Details: Page 9.]

Warm weather, with overcast skies, but no rain, brought out a torrent of voters throughout New England for the closely contested State and national elections. Boston experienced its second warmest Nov. 5 in history, with a temperature of 71 at 12:30 p. m. [Details and pictures of New England voting, and early results: Pages 1, 9 and 10.]

The Boston Port Authority protested to the United States Maritime Commission against the scheduled discontinuance of the Lykes-Coastwise Line between Boston and Gulf ports. [Details: Page 9.]

New England shoe manufacturers look to the national defense program to lift shoe sales out of a temporary lag laid to this year's poor weather and last year's over-production. [Details: Page 10.]

The Boston Institute of Modern Art opened new galleries and headquarters at 210 Beacon Street—gift of an anonymous owner. [Details and pictures: Page 10.]

Joseph W. Powell of Quincy, Mass., former President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, has been named Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy in charge of speeding the Navy's shipbuilding program. [Details: Page 10.]

War Summary: Nazi Bombers Strike Again

In the air German warplanes struck at London and England again today following a night of widespread but not heavily damaging raids. [Details: Page 5.]

At Sea Britain, countering Axis sea claims, announced the sinking of two German submarines. [Details: Page 5.]

Prime Minister Churchill made a war statement in the House of Commons. [Details: Page 1.]

In Washington: Antiaircraft Training Planned

The Army announced plans for acquisition of 360,000 acres of land for a new antiaircraft training center near Hinesville, Ga. In addition, the Department is planning to buy 80,000 other acres for expanding Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Fort Sill, Okla., Fort Devens, Mass., and Fort Bliss, Texas. Also to be acquired are 10,640 acres for an ammunition storage depot in Calhoun County, Ala., and 10 acres for a radio beacon station near Amarillo, Texas.

The Navy Department announced $20,269,385 in contracts for further construction to strengthen naval bases and air outposts from Puerto Rico to Alaska and far off Pacific islands.

The Federal Trade Commission reported that 19 leading manufacturers of automobile parts and accessories realized a net income, after income taxes, of $42,572,967 in 1939 and $3,636,995 in 1938.

...e-Hour Division tentatively decided to grant the northern branch of the peat materials producing industry a seasonal exemption from the maximum hours provision.

The American Red Cross is making tentative plans for spending several million dollars for relief of China's war victims—if the two shipments (one to Free China and the other to occupied China) now en route reach their destinations safely.

General Strike Voted on Demolition of Fair

New York (AP)—A general strike on demolition work at the New York World's Fair, effective Wednesday, was voted last night by eleven American Federation of Labor union locals. The stoppage began Oct. 29 when truckers quit work in protest against Park Department trucks being driven by non-union men. Electricians, riggers, iron workers and elevator constructors voted to go out in sympathy.

U. S. Cruiser Visits Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The United States Cruiser Louisville arrived today from Montevideo, Uruguay, for a one-week stay.

In the Balkans: Greeks Surround Koritza

Greek gains were reported to have carried over the Albanian border where they are said to have surrounded the Italian base of Koritza and 30,000 men there. About 4,000 Italians are said to be surrounded behind the Greek lines. [Details: Page 5.]

Italian gains are also reported, Rome claiming to have reached the head of the Vojussa river only 15 miles from Ioannina, key base of the Greeks.

Greek Ship Takes Refuge in Aleutians

Ketchikan, Alaska (AP)—United States Coast Guard headquarters reported the Greek freighter Georgios Potomanias had taken refuge at Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutians, because of fears for its safety since Greece's involvement in war. The freighter was en route from Wilmington, Del., to Japan.

Pétain Begins Swing Through South

Vichy, France (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain left last night by special train for Toulouse, beginning a three-day swing through the South of France to make his first personal contact with that area since he became Chief of State.

Bolivian Cabinet Resigns

La Paz, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian Cabinet resigned because Congress passed a bill eliminating three Ministries. Informed political sources said, however, that the bill would be vetoed by the President.

'Doodling' Boosts Laundry Business

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5 (AP)—The nation's professional laundrymen have reported that this year's election campaign brought a business boom to the industry.

The American Institute of Laundering said that the American habit of "doodling" on table linens at the thousands of campaign luncheons and in restaurants was the chief reason for the increase in laundry business.

The institute said reports indicated unseasonal business increases, starting in mid-September and continuing through October.

Using visual education methods to prove their arguments, the election enthusiasts have drawn maps, tabulated State-by-State returns, figured the vote by class, creed, and color. The restaurant men have reported to their laundry collectors the campaign brought more "doodling" than ever before recorded.

Britain Soon to Pass Germany in Air Race

RUGBY, England, Nov. 5 (AP)—Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin declared yesterday that "in another six months Britain will have passed Germany in aircraft, ships and guns."

Then, he said, "the ugly Nazi regime will crumble up in Adolf Hitler's hands."

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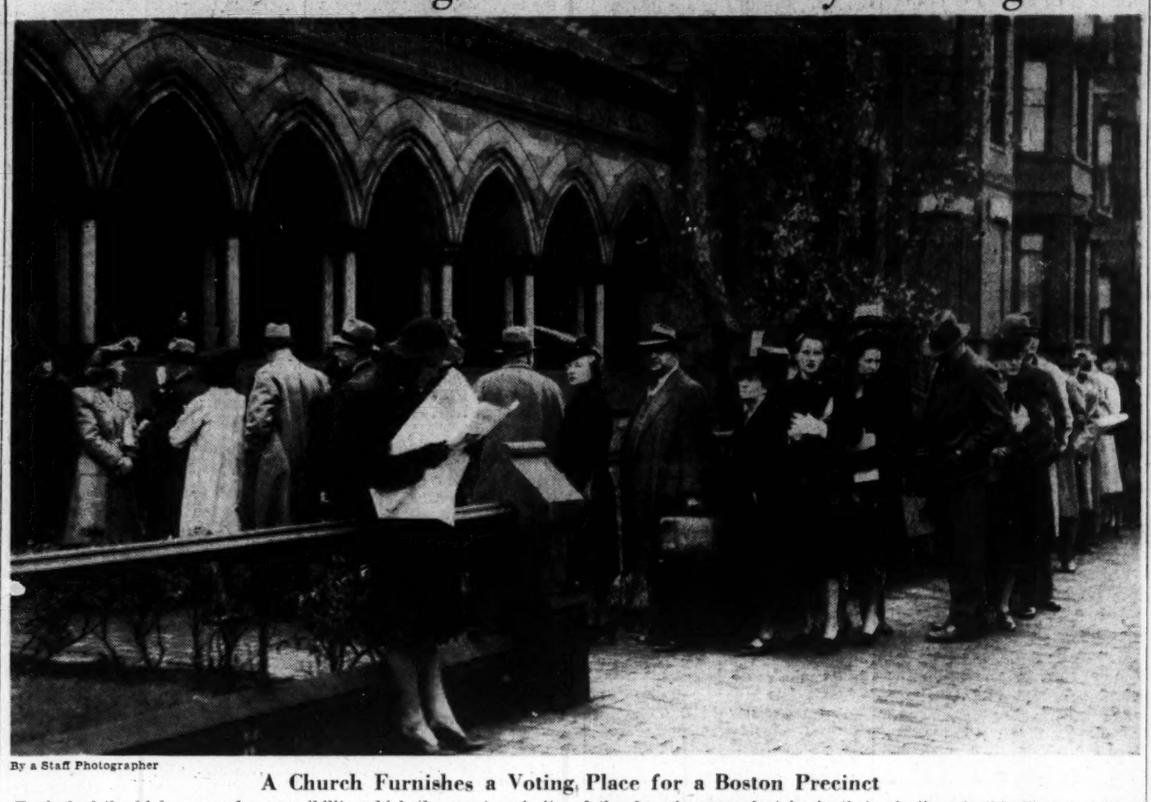
Their Solemn Obligation Conscientiously Discharged



By a Staff Photographer

A Church Furnishes a Voting Place for a Boston Precinct

Typical of the high sense of responsibility which the great majority of the American people take in their elections is this line of voters awaiting their turn to express their choice

Churchill—'Utmost Aid' to Greece; Vichy Tells U. S.—No War on Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Strong satisfaction is being felt at the State Department today over word that France is determined to preserve a measure of freedom before German demands and that Vichy will not, for the time being at least, permit the Axis to use French colonies as bases of operation against Great Britain.

Speaking unofficially, Department officials said that yesterday's note to President Roosevelt from Premier Henri-Philippe Pétain of France assured this country that France would not go to war against Britain, that its fleet would remain inactive and that French colonial bases in all parts of the world would continue to be closed to both the Axis Powers and Britain.

It is learned that the Pétain reply met satisfactorily most of the points raised by President Roosevelt in his recent, personal note to the head of the French Vichy regime. In that note the President is said to have told Vichy in blunt terms that any further French co-operation with Germany would cause that country to forfeit American friendship, that it might cause a rupture of Franco-American diplomatic relations and that it would almost certainly force this country to establish control over all French new-world possessions.

Verifies Earlier Report

This word from State Department sources corroborates a story printed a week ago in The Christian Science Monitor declaring authoritatively that Vichy had refused to accede to German demands for military co-operation against Britain and that any French co-operation with the Axis at this time would be limited to economic matters.

Although officials here admit that they are in the dark as to the exact amount of understanding now existing between Vichy and Rome-Berlin, there is a tendency here to view the President's note to Premier Pétain as a contributing factor to the French refusal to surrender further to Germany at this time. This interpretation is strengthened by the admission of French officials both here and in France that the latter wishes to do everything in its power to maintain its traditional friendship with the United States.

One version of the Pétain note says that it contains an appeal for American friendship, inspired, it is said, by a realization in Vichy that France is facing a hard winter and that the United States is one of the few nations capable of extending it any significant aid—perhaps through an agreement with Britain for shipment into France of foodstuffs.

France a Prostrate Foe

For some time, the French Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henri-Haye, has made it clear that France, although obviously subject to pressure from Berlin, has made every effort to preserve as much independence of movement and decision as in compatible with the Franco-German armistice.

M. Henri-Haye on several occasions is reported to have assured Secretary of State Cordell Hull that France's position toward Germany is that of a prostrate foe rather than of a satellite or a collaborator.

In discussing the Pétain note, observers here recall that a considerable number of American warships and seaplanes are now known to be cruising in the immediate vicinity of the French West Indian Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe and that this could hardly be the result of coincidence.

The American naval and air de-

Continued on Page 4, Column 8

Italy Risks Africa In War on Greece

Has Italy "lost Africa" by attacking Greece?

The effect of the Italo-Greek campaign upon Italy's operations in Egypt may be more far-reaching than developments have yet disclosed. By giving the British navy the opportunity to sieze strategic bases in the Mediterranean, the Italians face new dangers in their North African campaign.

[A Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Cairo surveys the new aspects of Eastern Mediterranean strategy: Page 4.]

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his first statement to the House of Commons since Italy invaded Greece, today pledged Britain's "utmost" aid to the little kingdom and called upon his own Nation to look forward to "the campaigns of 1943 and 1944."

He placed the British fatalities from air raids at 14,000 civilians and "scarcely 300 soldiers" and said Britain had more to fear from mounting ship sinkings by submarines than from the air siege.

Reviewing the war position, Mr. Churchill made the following main points:

1. A naval and air base has been established in Crete and "I can only say now we shall do our best."

2. Rise in U-boat sinkings is "more serious than air raids" and the inability to use Irish ports constitutes "a heavy and grievous burden" upon the Navy.

3. The 50 United States destroyers are coming into service "when most needed" and merchant tonnage is still "very nearly" what it was at the outbreak of war.

Britain Left Alone

4. "Unhappily" the Vichy Government is engaged in "sincere and loyal collaboration with Hitler" and Britain is "therefore left alone."

5. Vigilance has changed the invasion danger to the "invasion scare."

6. Although sea and air are the main elements of war effort, "we must have a strong Army to avoid a disastrous stalemate."

7. On the home front and in the Mediterranean "we are far better off" than could be predicted four or five months ago.

The Prime Minister called the ratio of one British casualty to each 20 Italians in North Africa "a good augury for the greater battles which certainly will develop, if not in the winter, certainly in the spring."

Harder Raids on Italy

In the air war, he said bombing of military objectives in Italian cities and bases in South Italy "will continue on an ever-growing scale."

German air raids have done "very little" damage to British munitions and aircraft production and no utility in the great cities "has broken down," although transport has been "a greater difficulty," Mr Churchill declared.

He said shelters are being "multiplied and improved."

Germany's failure to invade "when we stood alone" constitutes "one of the historic victories of British Isles—and is a monumental milestone of our forward march," Mr. Churchill declared.

The Prime Minister said the weekly average casualties in September was 4,500 and in October 2,500, but the Royal Air Force was destroying "three enemy machines" to each British loss and the enemy was losing from six to ten pilots to one for Britain.

Looks to 1943 and 1944

Air power, "the indispensable precursor of victory," and sea power, which will move "considerable armies" in 1943 and 1944, led him to conclude, "I personally have no doubt whatever that we shall make our way through all right."

Britain's large Army, "improved in equipment and training," must

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Future Draft Registrations Await Decision of Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—When may young men reaching the age of 21 after Oct. 16 expect to be called upon to register for selective service?

The reply given at headquarters here is: maybe within another six months, perhaps never. Thus far the Army has been too busy making plans to draw on the present poll of 16,300,000 men to pay much attention to those now reaching draft age.

As selective service officials interpret the law, they are allowed discretion as to whether to call up all men between the ages of 21 and 36, or only part of them. Any man registered before he has his 36th birthday may be called up within the next five years or until he is almost 41.

With a huge pool already on hand to draw from the 800,000 quota for this year rapidly being filled by volunteer enlistments, there is talk now that the War Department may ask to have early trainees drawn only from the 21 to 26 age group. In this case, it might be advisable to replenish that group from time to time with the men who become 21 each year. Such a move would also stimulate enlistments in the group from 18 to 21, permitted by law. If they thought there was a likelihood of their being conscripted, many young men would prefer to enlist and get it over with before they start on their careers, it is pointed out.

These are the factors the War Department is considering before determining the date of further registrations and drawings from the celebrated goldfish bowl.

The population division of the Census Bureau estimates that in 1940 the number of young men reaching 21 will be 1,203,000. The figure will be about the same in each of the next few years.

After Vote: U. S. Unity Is Put First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—A calm in striking contrast to the hectic days of the past fortnight envelops New York City today as more than 3,000,000 men and women began their trek to the polls to elect the President of the United States.

True to the tradition that political controversies in this country be settled in the voting booths, the calm that permeates this biggest city in the Nation is seen by observers as the certain harbinger that the tumult and the shouting is ended and that a united Nation will acclaim the victor in the presidential contest and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the Administration having the mandate to guide the country through the next four years.

Appeals for this united front have come from President Roosevelt, seeking re-election; Wendell L. Willkie, Republican challenger, and men and women leaders in all parts of the Nation.

America Comes First

Three organizations—the Good Loser Club, the Council for Democracy, and the American Defenders of Freedom—already are out to further this aim. The former, Mrs. Henry Kiddredge Norton, one of the organizers, said, has been formed to make a united front "for the common good" regardless of which candidate wins the presidential election. Members of the club, she added, were evenly divided politically between President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie. Beginning tomorrow groups of the clubs will distribute posters throughout the city carrying the legend: "Good Loser Club—Let's Work for America."

"We wish to prove to ourselves

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Record Turnout In Early Voting; Unity Is Stressed

Willkie leads in first returns from rural areas; Sharon counts ballots first.

Both candidates end campaign with pleas for consecration by all citizens.

The town of Mount Washington counted a vote of 32 for Wendell Willkie to 10 for President Roosevelt today. The Mount Washington vote showed a definite trend toward Mr. Willkie, for in 1936 Alf M. Landon received 26 votes and the President 15.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England went to the polls today in what observers from Maine to Connecticut said might prove to be a record turnout.

In Boston, voting was so heavy in certain precincts, notably Republican Ward Four, that election officials were compelled to empty ballot boxes, putting the surplus into the leather covered boxes ordinarily used for the transportation of ballots to the Election Commission's office.

Reports of similar heavy voting in the industrial cities of Southern New England also were coming in by noon. Warm weather, despite overcast skies, was seen as a factor in the cities, while generally dry roads in the up-country areas brought early returns from the towns.

The First Returns

First of these to report was Sharon, N. H., where Wendell Willkie garnered 24 votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt's seven. Hart's Location, another New Hampshire town was second, five for Roosevelt, three for Willkie.

Voters of Goshen—first Massachusetts town to complete tabulation of presidential balloting—cast 140 votes today for Mr. Willkie and 11 for President Roosevelt.

This compared with 115 votes for Landon, 10 for Roosevelt in Goshen in 1936.

In Manchester, N. H., the voting was running ahead of the early balloting of even the heavy 1936 election. Portland, Maine, likewise reported heavy voting before noon, and election officials predicted that at least 90 per cent of the city's eligible voters—numbering 27,000—would cast ballots.

The Maine vote was interesting because State elections have already been held and the Presidential contest is the only item to draw voters.

Heavy Balloting

From Connecticut and Rhode Island, came reports of heavy balloting this morning.

In Providence some confusion was reported resulting from the Board of Canvassers crossing off the voting lists all those who changed residence during the last six months.

Police were rushed to City Hall just before noon when a crowd of protesting voters became threatening.

Many polling places were under the observation of Deputy United States Marshals, vigilant concerning voting frauds and violations of the Hatch Act.

It was estimated that more than 100,000 ballots had been cast in Rhode Island up to noon.

Two Connecticut towns, Darien and Canterbury, reported the vot-

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From Coast to Coast, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, Americans were turning out in unprecedented numbers today, regardless of clouds in certain regions, to express their election preferences. Heavy early balloting in many cities testified to the intensity and earnestness of this election.

Every early bulletin from state after state predicted on first hour performances record breaking turnouts. Pre-election estimates were repeatedly revised upward.

POINT AUX BARQUES, Mich., Nov. 5 (AP)—This small thumb village, traditionally the first Michigan community to report, today gave Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, 13 votes to two for President Roosevelt.

The returns represented one complete precinct. In 1936 the same precinct gave President Roosevelt six and Alf M. Landon 8 votes.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 5 (AP)—In first unofficial returns from Houston, one of the few places in Texas which reports a trend throughout the day, President Roosevelt had 756 votes in incomplete returns from 33 of the 149 precincts of Harris County. Willkie tallied 174.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Ending on an exalted note of appeal for national unity, the thrilling 1940 presidential race lost some of its bitterness today as registrants flocked to vote from Atlantic to Pacific in unprecedented numbers.

In solemn, final appeals befitting the mighty drama of the event both Wendell Willkie and President Roosevelt rose above partisanship last night and urged magnanimity, unity, and consecration on all who heard them, Republicans and Democrats alike.

And today, with the final appeal spoken, voters went to the polls to have the last word. With registration breaking all records some 50,000,000 voters may take part in the most uncertain election in 24 years, or 5,000,000 more than cast their ballots in 1936.

Important Issues

The election today not only decides the anti-third term tradition and who shall stand at the wheel of the Ship of State in the stormy weather of the next four years but determines also the pattern of the next Senate and the make-up of the next House.

Landslide or Close

Last-minute election polls were uncertain except that the popular vote might be close. On the other hand, the unpredictable quality of the electoral college vote was capable of producing a technical landslide either way. Uncertainty of the bitterly fought contest produced an early rush to the polls.

Some bitterness disappeared, however, in the final quiet appeals of the candidates, brought by radio last night into the homes of the nation to what may have been the greatest listening audience in history. Both men put aside partisanship. Each closed with a solemn appeal for conciliation and unity.

Closes With Prayer

Mr. Roosevelt used his superbly modulated voice to close his campaign by reading from what he described simply as "an old prayer."

"Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners," he quoted. "Save us from violence, discord, and confusion, from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues"

Mr. Willkie quoted Lincoln's majestic phrase "with malice toward none," and concluded:

"We are bound together indissolubly by the living laws of man and the living words of God. These are the bonds of brotherhood, which we must strengthen if we would prevail. In brotherhood—in brotherhood alone—we shall become strong, we shall establish peace, and we shall remain free."

Text of Willkie Address on Election Eve: Page 2.

Roosevelt Election Eve Talk: Page 2.

Americans—First and Last

A Symbol of National Unity

The drive for national unity, no matter who wins the election, is spreading rapidly over America. This poster was designed by one group seeking such a goal—Neighbors on Mcdougal-Sullivan Gardens in New York City. Their aim is to forget campaign antagonisms, to achieve the common aims of defense, democratic liberties, social and economic progress.

President Votes in Hyde Park After Final Appeal for Unity

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, Nov. 5—President Roosevelt, who, if re-elected to a third term will have shattered a tradition as old as the Republic, cast his vote in the little town hall of Hyde Park today after a final day of campaigning that had been a composite of "sentimental journey" through his home district and a closing-hour message over national networks that bound the people to national unity for democracy in a world part "gone underground" and part controlled by storm troopers.

This closing address to the Nation was in the presence of his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt; his son, Franklin, and the latter's wife, and Harry L. Hopkins, recently retired Secretary of Commerce, and it was made in the study of his mother's home near this township at the desk where he prepared school lessons as a child.

"After the ballots are counted the United States of America will still be united," he said.

Introduced by Hull

"Discussion among us should and will continue, for we are free citizens of a free nation; but there can be no arguments about the essential fact, that in our desire to remain at peace by defending our democracy we are one nation and one people.

"We people of America know that man cannot live by bread alone."

The President's voice came to the Nation by introduction of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, speaking from Washington, who said he "firmly" believed Mr. Roosevelt's continued leadership was necessary "in the critical days and months which lie ahead." Asking affirmation of the faith in voting, Secretary Hull had characterized this election as "an emphatic reassertion of the Democratic process in a world in which powerful and sinister forces are arraigned against the very idea and ideal of popular government."

"Once our votes are counted and the verdicy of choice is determined," the Secretary said, "let us wholeheartedly accept that verdict, without rancor, without fear, with full confidence—a people united in purpose and in firm determination that our institutions shall be preserved."

The Essence of Democracy

The President's 10-minute speech was a solemn definition of "the right to place men in office at definite fixed dates of election for a specific term" as "the right which will keep a free people always free."

It ended with his reading of an old prayer asking divine guidance to save the Nation and its people "from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance and from every evil way."

In the quiet of his study, in the hour that closed the historic campaign for him, he stressed that "democracy is every man and woman who loves freedom and serves the cause of freedom."

The dictators now rampant in the world had forgotten, he said, that the foundation of democratic government consisted of "the opinion of all the people, freely formed and freely expressed."

"It is a living thing—a human thing—compounded of brains and muscles and heart and soul," he continued. "The service of democracy is the birthright of every citizen, the white and the colored, the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew; the sons and daughters of every country in the world who make up the people of this land."

Visits Republican Neighbors

During the day that had preceded, President Roosevelt had jaunted through the mid-Hudson Valley Region with its Dutchess, Orange, Putnam and Ulster Counties that are as rock-ribbed Republican as Maine itself "to say howdy-do to a lot of old neighbors." The tour has been his custom each day before election since he first won the New York governorship in 1928, but the difference this time he himself definitively noted.

"It is the last time, very obviously, that I will do that as a candidate for office," he said. "But you can be quite sure that in all the years to come my heart will be in Dutchess County, where it has always been."

President Brims Confidence

Exhibiting supreme confidence that he would have a victory again this year, the President found the people out in numbers that exceeded any reception hitherto accorded him in the district, and at Newburgh they showered him with rice. At Kingston, where thousands jammed the park, a big sign proclaimed, "Amalgamated Shirt Workers Back President Roosevelt 100 per cent," here, the President recalled, some of the earliest members of his family had lived 270 years ago.

"In those days we needed a militia to keep the Indians away," he said, "and today, 1940, we are trying to keep other marauders away from America."

It was a fair weather day, and the President in obvious relish for the whole of it, had along with him Hardy Steelholm, Democrat, campaigning to unseat Representative Hamilton Fish, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in that body, with a record against national defense preparations that has been condemned by Mr. Roosevelt and is directly counterposed to the views of the Republican Presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie.

"We go forward progressing as this country is progressing today, during the next term," the President told his "neighbors."

Civilian Fire Protection For All Army Buildings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department, whose munitions building was damaged by fire last week, has arranged for expert civilian advisers on fire protection for all Army structures.

Secretary Henry L. Stimson said the National Board of Fire Underwriters would establish an advisory bureau in the Quartermaster General's offices to cooperate in all matters pertaining to fire protection.

Text of Willkie Address on Election Eve

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Following is the prepared text of a talk by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate, over a national hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System, from his room at the Commodore Hotel last night:

People of America:

Tonight, on the eve of one of the most important elections in our history, I wish to talk with you—just very briefly—about this campaign.

During the last several weeks our cause has moved irresistibly toward victory. Millions upon millions of citizens, who have heard the argument of both sides, have joined our side. They have joined us because they see that we alone can assure the principles of democracy, create opportunity and preserve freedom.

The news coming to us tonight is that, even now, the surge of that tide continues with accelerated power. News of our victory comes pouring in. It comes by telephone, by telegraph and by letter. It tells us that the people are determined that tomorrow they will make democracy endure in our land.

As you all know, I have been traveling through America for the last seven weeks. I have seen millions of you who are listening tonight. I think it is safe to say that no man ever saw so many Americans in so short a time, or ever spoke to so many.

Thanks for Workers

And first of all, tonight, I want to thank you—every one of you.

I want to thank those of you who have worked so hard in this cause. I should like to shake every one of you by the hand and look every one of you in the eye. Between us there is a great, invisible bond—the bond that binds free men together—faith in our principles, faith in the law, faith in the Constitution of the United States.

I want to thank all of you who came down to the railroad depots to listen so attentively, and to give us your encouragement. I want to thank all of you who lined the streets of your great cities, to cheer our cause as we passed by.

I owe you a great debt, people of America. You have shown me what democracy really is. Many of us understand democracy as we read of it in books or in the laws of the land. But you have enabled me to visualize it. I can see democracy. I can see it now as men and women—all of you in every part of the United States. I understand it better than I ever did before.

It is only through free discussion of our problems that solutions can be found. Any other method will lead eventually to the solution of a so-called superman—and that is not the method of democracy.

Debate Request Unheeded

That is the reason I asked for direct debate, just as the third-term candidate had done eight years ago. Although that suggestion, made for your benefit, was ignored by the third-term candidate, we—you and I—found the way to meet on common ground to discuss our common problems, and the future of our freedom.

Throughout our crusade, Americans came to see and hear me, not because of me as an individual, but because they felt anxious. They felt they had been bereft of dependable leadership. They came in search of a new leadership, a new horizon which will open up before them tomorrow.

Let me tell you about one incident on my trip that touched me very deeply. It happened in Missouri. We were passing through farm country. As I looked out of the window I saw a small house, little bigger than a cabin, surrounded by broad fields. Right in the middle of one of the fields, quite far from our train, an old man was standing alone. Yes, he was alone, except that he was holding a big American flag. He did not wave it—the flag was too big for that. He just stood at attention under the flag that he was holding while our train went past.

Symbol of Democracy

I shall always remember that old man. He gave me courage to carry on the fight. He knew the meaning of democracy. He was not holding the flag up for me, but to do honor to the great institution of the free election which is the lifeblood of democracy.

I believe that there is only one danger that democracy needs to fear. This is not a danger from without but a danger from within. When we who possess freedom are strong within ourselves, we need fear no aggressor. We have proved time after time that our system of free enterprise and human rights can outdo any other system. We can build stronger industries, healthier human beings, and—if necessary to defend ourselves—mightier armies.

It is only when democracy weakens from within that dictators and other aggressors begin to look successful. Of course, when our industries are idle or sluggish, it is easy for Hitler or some other dictator to outstrip us in the production of airplanes or almost anything else. When millions of our people are unemployed we cannot hope to be as healthy or as vigorous as we would be if everybody were at work. Everybody in America must have a real job with real pay. Once more I say to you, only the productive can be free.

Citizens' Carelessness

The greatest danger to democracy is that the citizens themselves, who have the final authority, may become careless about it. They become used to its benefits and take them for granted. They also take for granted many of our democratic institutions. They forget that such institutions must be constantly guarded. Apathy undermines liberty.

Democracy can't be neglected, fellow Americans. It doesn't just take care of itself. You must take care of it.

For instance, tomorrow it is your sacred duty to vote. I say this, irrespective of which side you are on. Democracy lives in your vote, and can live only so long as you vote. Don't leave it up to the other fellow.

This duty is so sacred that you must not allow little obstacles to prevent you from performing it. Remember the man with the flag. That man took a lot of trouble to get the flag out of the attic, where it was probably stored, unfurl it, and carry it out to the field. Then he had to wait until the train came by. But he wanted to take that trouble in order to do honor to the principle of the free election.

Don't let bad weather, for instance, stand between you and the chance to make democracy live. The issue may depend upon whether or not you are willing to take a trip through rain or snow to the polling place.

False Arguments

Yes, democracy can be weakened by carelessness. It can also be weakened by false arguments. I do not mean that such arguments are intended to mislead you. The persons who make them may be entirely sincere. But you must be constantly on your guard against arguments that seek to persuade you that a democratic tradition should be sacrificed for the sake of something else.

For instance, the arguments that you should thrust aside the tradition against a third term, on the grounds that we are faced with an international crisis—that argument is a false and dangerous one. To thrust aside that tradition is to assume that only one man has the ability to take us through recurring emergencies. That means that democracy must surrender in the face of any trouble. It means that whenever our government says it sees an emergency, we must forego our democratic institutions until the government is pleased to return them to us.

Secret Ballot

Let us remember that dictatorship always begins by asking the people to give up some law or tradition for some special reason. The reason given may even seem logical. The motives behind it may be honorable and sincere. But if you give in to such reasons, little by little the structure of democracy is taken away from you without your realizing it.

There is still another way by which democracy may be weakened from within, and that is by disregarding one's conscience. In the United States our voting is absolutely secret. There is no possible way for anyone to find out how you vote. No one knows that, save you and your God.

Voting is a solemn act. Don't vote the way someone tells you to vote. Don't let any one high-pressure you. If democracy is to live in America you must vote the way you believe. I say this to you, no matter which way you may choose to vote.

Remember, also, that you can vote any way you please, no matter in what party you registered. Democrats, for instance, can vote our ticket. Millions upon millions of them are going to do so.

I want to take this opportunity especially to thank those Democrats who are supporting me so actively, and with such a fine understanding of the real principles of democracy. Your own party has been kidnaped by a few men who have accumulated too much personal power. We welcome you to our crusade. We believe in the two-party system. In joining with us to fight the New Deal kidnapers you are strengthening your own party by preserving your form of government.

Change in Britain

Those are some of the reasons why tomorrow is such an important day. When you wake up tomorrow, think of what has been going on in the rest of the world. We have seen the democracies grow weak, so that they could not resist their enemies. Only England has been able to defend herself. And remember how she has defended herself. Faced with her great crisis, she changed her government. Neville Chamberlain, who was Prime Minister, had had the most experience in government and foreign affairs. Yet the people of England deliberately chose a new government because they wanted a strong government, a strong England. They knew that efficiency was more important than mere experience.

The time to stop this process of breaking down democracy is in the beginning. That point was passed long ago in this country.

If to the terrible concentration of power in the hands of the third-term candidate, and the subversion of the other departments of government, there is to be added continual tenure of office, then the last step in the destruction of our democracy has been taken.

No argument can justify it. No one man, much less one with a record of failure, can reasonably be regarded as the sole instrument of that Wisdom which warned us to "put not our trust in princes."

Freedom of Action

It will always be found that the free exercise of our democratic institutions strengthens us—it does not weaken us. This has always been true. And it is true today.

We are approaching the end of this program and it is nearly time for me to close. Shortly after I close the candidate for the third term will speak to you from his estate at Hyde Park. I shall be listening to him; and later I shall return to the air to bid you all good night.

There will occur to me as I listen to him all the questions I have raised during the campaign—and which have not been answered.

For instance, he has repeatedly promised during the last seven and a half years to balance the Federal budget and put our finance on a sound basis. He has not once mentioned the subject during this campaign.

In eight years of peace he ran up a debt of $22,000,000,000. An armament program, such as the one we face, is the most expensive thing a nation can undertake. This year alone Congress has made available more than $12,000,000,000 in appropriations and contract authorizations. His financial practice for seven and a half years, coupled with his complete silence as to his financial purposes of any sort, fill the people with foreboding. Tonight is his last chance to announce himself on that subject.

National Defense Weak

I also want to know about our national defense. Here we are in a world of aggressors and yet the present Administration has failed to prepare to defend us. Our Army is poorly equipped. We cannot immediately manufacture the guns and tanks and airplanes that we need; we have to build the factories first.

Our experience showed us during the World War of 1917 that defense can be created only by expert industrial men with power to act. We have today put industrial men on the Advisory Defense Commission, but they have no power to act. Their powers are advisory only. No reason for the absence of proper organization has been given. No hope for its creation has been held out.

Statistics show that our progress in expanding our armaments program in 1917 was much faster than our present progress. No reason for the delay has been given, nor has any hope for progress been held out.

Four years ago when the third term candidate wanted a second term, there were more than nine million unemployed. No reason for the failure to put them to work has been given. No hope of putting them back to productive work during a third or any subsequent term has been held out.

Those are just a few of the matters about which a seeker for unprecedented power should tell the people.

No Reason for Bitterness

People of America, I want to close this campaign without bitterness. There has been no bitterness in my heart, and there is none now. There must be none in your hearts, either. There is no place for bitterness or hate in America.

Especially during the last few days the opposition, seeking to obscure the issues, has attacked me with a smear campaign designed to make you question my record and my motives. I have answered everything I thought worthy of an answer.

For instance, word comes to me today that civil service employees through the nation have received circulars, stating that I plan an immediate cut of 25 per cent in all their salaries. This sort of thing I mention now simply because it is typical of the tactics being employed by agents of the third-term candidate.

I have no intention of making any such salary cut in the civil service. I have never discussed such a question before any group or with any individual. Of course that report is false.

I know that you will uphold the standards of democracy—the standards of fair play, honest debate and open covenants.

I tell you truthfully that I stand before you tonight without any commitments or deals. I have made no Cabinet offers to anyone.

No Secret Understandings

I have no secret understandings. And I have authorized no man to discuss commitments or understandings in my name. Those who have joined our cause have come in on exactly the same basis as all of you—because they believed in it.

America has given birth to many great men, but none greater than George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Abraham Lincoln. These men all had one quality in common—a quality of magnanimity of character and of tolerance.

Lincoln said: "With malice toward none; with charity for all."

Lee said: "I have fought against the people of the North because I believe they were seeking to wrest from the South its dearest rights. But I have never cherished toward them bitter or vindictive feelings, and have never seen the day when I have not prayed for them."

And George Washington said: "Without more charity for the opinions and acts of one another in governmental matters I believe it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to manage the reins of government, or to keep the parts of it together."

We have not heard words like that in recent years in America. As you look back through the suffering and the struggle of the past seven and a half years, can you recall any government leader who has risen to say, "With malice toward none"? Or anyone who has confessed that he has prayed for the opposition and never cherished toward it "bitter or vindictive feelings"? Or anyone who has asked for "more charity for the opinions and acts of one another in governmental matters"?

Magnanimity Lacking

No, we have not heard these words. The respect for each other and the magnanimity that must be an essential part of government, that were inded a part of the leadership of Washington, Lee and Lincoln, have not been a part of the present Administration.

And people, people of America, it is time that they were. We must respect and bear with one another. Let us learn a lesson from those great men—those men who tower above the rest of us in their courage, their insight, and their leadership. Let us learn from them the true secret of democracy—the secret of human brotherhood.

All of us—all of us—are brothers; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, Negro and white; Irish, Italian, German, Swedish, Polish—all, all—as many origins as there are nations.

We are bound together indissolubly by the living laws of man and the living word of God. These are the bonds of brotherhood which we must strengthen if we would prevail. In brotherhood—in brotherhood alone—we shall become strong, we shall establish peace, and we shall remain free.

Roosevelt Reads Prayer At End of Final Talk

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of President Roosevelt's election-eve radio address to the nation:

Once more I am in the quiet of my home in Hyde Park on the eve of election day. I wish to speak to you not of partisan politics but of the Nation, the United States of America, to which we all owe such deep and inborn allegiance.

As I sit here tonight with my own family, I think of all the other American families—millions of families all through the land — sitting in their own homes. They have eaten their supper in peace, they will be able to sleep in their homes tonight in peace. Tomorrow they will be free to go out to live their ordinary lives in peace—free to say and do what they wish, free to worship as they please. Tomorrow of all days they will be free to choose their own leaders who, when that choice has been made, become in turn only the instruments to carry out the will of all of the people.

Points to Europe's Plight

And I cannot help but think of the families in other lands—millions of families—living in homes like our own. On some of these homes bombs of destruction may be dropping even as I speak to you.

Across the seas life has gone underground. I think I speak the minds of all of you when I say that we thank God that we live in the sunlight and starlight of peace—that we are not in war and that we propose and expect to continue to live our lives in peace—under the peaceful light of heaven.

In this town, as in every community in our nation, friends and neighbors will gather together around the polling place.

They will discuss the state of the nation, the weather and the prospect for their favorite football team. They will discuss this present political campaign. Some will wear buttons proclaiming their allegiance to one candidate or another. And there will be a few warm arguments.

But when you and I step into the voting booth, we can proudly say "I am an American, and this vote I am casting is the exercise of my highest privilege and my most solemn duty to my country."

Able to Follow Conscience

We vote as free men, impelled only by the urgings of our own wisdom and our own conscience.

In our polling places are no storm troopers or secret police to look over our shoulders as we mark our ballots.

My own personal participation in public affairs goes back as far as the year 1910, when I first became a candidate for the state Senate from this district on the Hudson River.

In the 30 years which followed, I have taken an active part in nearly every political campaign—local, state and national. My interest has been that of a candidate for office; a public official, and a private citizen.

In every political campaign, the question on which we all finally pass judgment through the ballot box is simply this. "Whom do I think is the candidate best qualified to act as President, or Governor, or Senator, or Mayor, or supervisor or county commissioner during the next term?"

It is that right, the right to determine for themselves who should be their own officers of government, that provides for the people the most powerful safeguard of our democracy The right to place men in office, at definite, fixed dates of election for a specific term, is the right which will keep a free people always free.

Dictators have forgotten—or perhaps they never knew—the basis upon which democratic government is founded: that the the opinion of all the people, freely formed and freely expressed, without fear or coercion, is wiser than the opinion of any one man or any one group of men.

We have more faith in the collective opinion of all Americans than in the individual opinion of any one American.

Your will is a part of the great will of America. Your voice is a part of the great voice of America. And when you and I stand in line tomorrow for our turn at the polls, we are voting equals.

Greatest Vote to Be Cast

In the past 20 years the number of those who exercise the right to vote in national elections has been almost doubled. There is every indication that the number of votes cast tomorrow will be by far the greatest in our history.

That is the proof—if proof be needed—of the vitality of our democracy.

But our obligation to our country does not end with the casting of our votes.

Every one of us has a continuing responsibility for the government which we choose.

Democracy is not just a word, to be shouted at political rallies and then put back into the dictionary after election day.

The service of democracy must be something much more than mere lip service.

It is a living thing—a human thing—compounded of brains and muscles and heart and soul. The service of democracy is the birthright of every citizen, the white and the colored; the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew; the sons and daughters of every country in the world, who make up the people of this land. Democracy is every man and woman who loves freedom and serves the cause of freedom.

Last Saturday night I said that freedom of speech is of no use to the man who has nothing to say—that freedom of worship is of no use to the man who has lost his God. And tonight I should like to add that free election is of no use to the man who is too indifferent to vote.

The American people and the cause of democracy owe a great deal to the very many people who have worked in an honorable way on each side in this campaign. I know that after tomorrow they will all continue to cooperate in the service of democracy, to think about it, to talk about it and to work for it.

Tomorrow you will decide for yourselves how the legislative and executive branches of the government of your country are to be run during their next terms and by whom.

Real Rulers Speaking

After the ballots are counted the real rulers of this country will have had their say, as they have had it every four years, or every four years during our whole national existence.

After the ballots are counted the United States of America will still be united.

Discussion among us should and will continue, for we are free citizens of a free nation. But there can be no arguments about the essential fact that in our desire to remain at peace by defending our democracy, we are one nation and one people.

We people of America know that man cannot live by bread alone.

We know that we have a reservoir of religious strength which can withstand attacks from abroad and corruption from within.

We people of America will always cherish and preserve that strength. We will always cling to our religion, our devotion to God—the faith which gives us comfort and the strength to face evil.

On this election eve we all have in our hearts and minds a prayer for the dignity and integrity and peace of our country.

Reads a Prayer

There, in this last hour before midnight, I believe that you will find it fitting that I read to you an old prayer which asks the guidance of God for our nation:

"Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogancy and from every evil way. Defend our liberties and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues. Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we intrust the authority of government, that there may be justice and peace at home, and that, through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail, Amen."

Horse-and-Buggy Days

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The traffic code is being streamlined but old Dobbin hangs on. It's still a violation to drive a horse without holding the reins

Secret Ballots a Heritage From the Ancient Greeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—On election day, when the American voter registers his preference for the Presidency, the click of the lever on the voting machine echoes down through the centuries to distant lands.

"The process of secret voting is a heritage from early Greek civilization," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "While the Greeks voted viva voce on most matters, such questions as exile called for secret balloting.

"Secret ballots used at Athens, 2,400 years ago in the days of Themistocles and Aristides, have been unearthed. They were broken bits of pottery, or potsherd, on which the secret ballot was scratched, casting into exile for years citizens thought inimical to the young Athenian democracy.

"Election days in ancient Rome were days of general assembly, and those unwilling to make the journey to Rome did not vote.

"The list of candidates was read to the thirty-five tribes assembled in the Campus Martius, each tribe declaring its choice as a unit, after having first ascertained the tribal preference by secret ballot. The ballot consisted of a small piece of thin board, coated with wax, called the 'tabella' on which the voter noted his choice with a stilus. Filing through a narrow passageway, the voter dropped his ballot into the large 'cista' or urn.

"Later ballots were, as the name suggests, balls, both black and white, deposited secretly in a box to express the voter's decision, hence the phrase 'black-balled.' Or balls of one color were placed in different boxes to indicate the voter's wish. The word 'ballot' is from the Italian word for 'ball.' Later, in Venice, these lots were cast with bullets, gently dropped by hand.

"The highly prized privilege, the democratic right of the individual today to cast his vote for the President of the United States, was not in the minds of the founding fathers when they assembled for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, in 1787.

"The various State constitutions did not then call for the popular election of State executives, except in New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. James Wilson of Pennsylvania was the first delegate to suggest the idea of election of the President by the people."

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Objectives of America If War Should Come

"Europe in Transition"
Ninth of 13 Articles

By Erwin D. Canham
General News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Though a vital presidential campaign in which the broadest issues were discussed has just been concluded, the real meaning of "Europe in Transition" to the United States has not yet been openly faced by people, government, or candidate.

The respective aspirants did vow increasing aid to Britain, particularly as the public gave evidence that it was actually ahead of policy in this regard. They promised increasing defense of the Americas. They declared it to be a prime tenet of policy to keep the nation out of war. They affirmed solemnly and repeatedly that "American boys shall not be sent to foreign battlefields."

Yet both candidates, and the public with them, shrank from the implications of these policies. Nobody called a spade a spade. If Britain suffers reverses will the United States go more openly to her aid? Neither candidate answered.

If the present evolution of more and still more aid to Britain continues, will not the time come when evolution can go no further and becomes organic change instead? Neither candidate answered. Neither discussed concretely the circumstances under which the United States actually would go to the war. And yet in many ways that was the most vital issue of the election, certainly the most imperative question for this nation raised by "Europe in Transition."

Two Essential Problems

Moreover, neither candidate discussed very clearly the kind of world the United States would prefer and would work for. Neither mentioned the ideas of federation between democracies or the other plans for postwar reorganization which need to be considered before any kind of "war aims" can be seriously contemplated. Certainly before the United States considers actual participation in war, it must answer the question "why" by getting in mind some picture of its ultimate objectives. That is the only way of proving to the public that another postwar disappointment is not in store.

These two essential problems must now be approached by the American people, having been almost totally ignored during this otherwise exhaustive campaign:

Under what circumstances would we go to war?

What would be our war objectives?

Up to the point of these questions, the meaning of Europe's ordeal to the United States has been increasingly clear. Americans have come to see what a threat to their liberties a Hitler victory would mean.

People Ahead of Policy

Americans realize fully that Britain is their bulwark of liberty, that the British Navy holds the European gateways to the Atlantic, which are essential to American security. It has become a matter of self-interest to the United States, as well as sympathy for a like-minded people and a gallant resistance. These things are now understood.

For that reason the tempo of aid to Britain may now increase, for public opinion today is demonstrably ahead of policy. New steps in aid have been dammed up during the last six weeks or so of the campaign, ever since the time of the destroyer deal in September.

Apparently on purpose, the Administration has sidetracked all new forms of assistance. Though the announcement of some joint use of Pacific bases has been expected for six weeks, it has not come. Though the British wanted flying fortresses, torpedo boats, tanks, amphibians, a larger share of aircraft production, there is no evidence that any of them have been turned over.

Though a bill was introduced in Congress canceling the Johnson Act against loans and credits to erstwhile defaulting nations, making it possible for the United States to advance credit which the British will probably be needing before long, the measure was quickly whisked into obscurity.

Aid Held in Abeyance

Though inter-American action or even United States action was anticipated to make certain that Martinique does not form a danger point, and perhaps to release its precious 200 new American-built aircraft, such action was deferred.

Yet public opinion has not been dammed up because of the election. It has gone right ahead, stimulated by the increasingly gallant and effective British resistance. The impact of the press, radio, and newsreel story of Britain's battle is a cumulative one and it has by now generated a very good head of steam.

Latterly in the campaign when either presidential candidate raised the subject of greater aid to Britain, the audience tended to raise the roof. In Boston Garden las week, before a mixed audience in which Irish and Italian elements were very substantial, every sentence President Roosevelt spoke on this subject was stopped by vehement yells of approval. Wendell Willkie has similar experiences.

To this correspondent, at least, the yells and atmosphere at Boston Garden seemed portentous. They seemed to indicate that a strong President could take public opinion a very long way with him in the direction of resistance to the Nazi challenge.

Fast Pace in Defense

The people know that our vast national defense spending, our soberly and patriotically approved selective draft, and the substantial voluntary enlistments that are preceding it, are not shadow-boxing. Whether the nation goes to war or not, the United States is preparing for war at a pace never before matched in "peacetime" and scarcely equaled in 1918.

And so, now that the election is over, the stage is set for new measures of policy. The swift evolution of aid to Britain is apt to accelerate its tempo. Soon the financial stage is likely to be reached, with the opening of the American credit markets to Britain. Something is apt to happen at Singapore, and at Martinique. More diversions from the American armed forces to Britain's, on the certification of our defense officers, are probable. The multiplication of our own defenses, the training of our man power, also generate boldness.

Thus, it is not unduly rash to assume, American policy—based on the generally approved aid to Britain and enlargement of our own armaments—is likely speedily to go far beyond the point reached in the campaign. The question "Under what circumstances would we go to war?" may never be answered authoritatively in words. But it may be answered by events—and deeds.

This is not to say that formal American entry into the war can be taken as inevitable. War relation do not work that way these days. But there comes a time when steady evolution, such as we have seen for months and anticipate to speed up, reaches the point when organic change must come. Possibly the exact moment of organic change will be unperceived.

An Evolutionary Process

It is quite likely that the transition from "aid short of war" and "nonbelligerency" to quasi-belligerency and actual participation in war may come about when we do not know it, always providing that public opinion and the Congress go along with the steps that are being taken.

Obviously, any Axis-attack on any part of the Western Hemisphere, or even any substantial preparations at Dakar or some other jumping-off place, would bring about American resistance at once. A major setback in Britain's defense would also impel United States policy far beyond its present point. A flare-up in the Far East could be another ready precipitant.

But short of these events, it seems probable that evolution will go on until our aid to Britain has committed us virtually to the status of a belligerent. The decisive point is variously estimated by the experts, and it is obviously dependent upon two factors: the state of thinking at home, and events abroad. "Next spring" is the date now most widely given, but the wisest observers simply watch the present trend and prepare for eventualities.

Only in the minds of a few crusaders and a larger number of generally interested citizens, has any real answer been reached to the question "What would be our war objectives?" Yet before the American people decide to go to war—though not necessarily before they drift into it—they ought to have some assurance of the goal. They ought to know that the war will not be fought in vain.

Challenge to Security

Primarily, as in the case of Britain, it would be a war of self-defense against a challenge which threatens to destroy liberty and security. But what will be the future guarantee of security? The idea of "Union Now," as modified under changing war conditions, attracts many earnest thinkers. Clarence K. Streit, its author, believes that as the American people reach the point of organic change toward the war—which he thinks is soon—they will demand a statement of war aims and might turn overnight to some plan of federal union.

Yet this view seems pretty optimistic. A more cautious conclusion is that thoughtful Americans, like Mr. Streit himself, must redouble their activities to discuss, think out, and determine with the American people exactly what sort of postwar world we want. The Roosevelt Administration defines high aspirations: freedom of economic life, freedom from aggression, reduction of armaments.

With reluctance springing from Wilsonian memories, neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary Hull has talked about postwar organization or the actual framework of European reconstruction. The United States would obviously be glad to help in economic and humanitarian ways. Perhaps Europe will be just as glad, provided American majority thinking does not progress far beyond any point it has hitherto reached, if we stay out of the territorial and organizational peace-making. Yet in that road of semi-isolation, another collapse may lie.

Huge responsibilities, as yet little dreamt-of in this nation, may well lie ahead if we are to have a world in which our own continent and way of life will be secure. In coming weeks and months we may hear a good deal of immediate war policy. But it is not too soon to start thinking much more definitely about the kind of peace we want. These are the two challenges given us by "Europe in Transition."

A College Carries On a Tradition

Wide World

Cane March at the University of Pennsylvania

Here the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania gathers on the steps of one of the college buildings on the Philadelphia campus as the high point of the annual cane march. An All-University Chapel Service was conducted under the auspices of the junior class before the march.

Sir Arthur Henry Rostron

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 5 (AP)—Sir Arthur Henry Rostron, retired Commodore of the Cunard Line, who passed on yesterday was Captain of the Carpathia when it saved more than 700 survivors of the sunken Titanic in 1912.

Captain Rostron had been credited with saving more persons at sea than any other living commander, and was acclaimed widely in the United States after his rescue of the Titanic survivors from the icy North Atlantic. He received a gold medal from the United States Congress. He retired in 1931 after 36 years with the Cunard Line and almost half a century at sea. His most famous commands were as Captain of the liner Mauretania from 1915 to 1928 and as Captain of the liner Berengaria, which he left at his retirement.

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Willkie Ends on Plea Against Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—In a dramatic windup that kept the Nation's audience tuned in on campaign vocalities through to the very start of voting this morning, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, made his final plea for support a warning that a third term for President Roosevelt would be the "last step" in the breaking down of democratic principles and lead eventually to dictatorship.

A tremendous ovation was accorded Mr. Willkie at the Ritz Theater here, where the Associated Willkie Clubs of America and the Citizens Information Committee joined in the purchase of national radio time for the hour past midnight last night in a testimonial to his candidacy that brought the voices of leading supporters into the hall from California, Ohio, Minnesota, Washington, Connecticut, Indiana, and Oregon.

Only the Beginning

"This is not the end of our crusade, it is but the beginning," Mr. Willkie told his cheering supporters. "United we stand; divided we fall. Let us once again be a nation united."

With Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, holding the gavel, the meeting had all the tension and drama of an election night session, as telegraphic bulletins were strewn between speeches—one reporting a last-minute switch to Willkie of eight Middle Western States; another Willkie pluralities in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; another that Sharon, N. H., waiting up to be the first town voting, had cast 24 votes for Mr. Willkie to seven for Mr. Roosevelt.

Hundreds waited in the streets outside for the nominee's appearance for the unprecedented hookup in which the Pacific Coast participants were his running-mate, Senator Charles L. McNary, and Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, with Gov. Harold E. Stassen speaking from Minnesota, John L. Lewis from Washington, Senator Robert A. Taft, from Ohio, and Gov. Raymond Baldwin from Connecticut.

Other voices were those of Alfred E. Smith, Joe Louis, Lewis Douglas, one time New Deal Director of the Budget; Raymond Moley, Claire Booth Luce, and Robert M. Round, Civil War Veteran, who had cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln and was this night taking his first airplane ride "in order to get home to vote for another great man who can unite the nation and keep it united, Comrade Willkie."

Election Will Be Precedent

Mr. Willkie, who, if elected, will be the first man to achieve the Presidency without previous record in public office, admonished his listeners not to permit bitterness that might have arisen during the campaign to remain after election and made a stirring plea for unity in defense of the Nation whatever the poll outcome.

"People of America," he said, "I want to close this campaign without bitterness. There has been no bitterness in my heart and there is none now. There must be none in your hearts either. There is no place for bitterness or hate in America."

The third term issue focussed his fire, however, as he inveighed against adding "continued tenure" of office "to the terrible concentration of power in the hands of the third-term candidate and the subversion of the other departments of government." This, he declared, would mean taking "the last step in the destruction of our democracy."

"No argument can justify it. No one man, much less one with a record of failure, can reasonably be regarded as the sole instrument of that wisdom which warned us to 'put not our trust in princes.'

"It will always be found that the free exercise of our Democratic institutions strengthens us—it does not weaken us. This has always been true. And it is true today."

Warns Against War

The late broadcast ended a day which had thrice carried the Willkie voice over the Nation's airwaves, beginning with an afternoon radiocast under Associated Willkie Clubs auspices which called on the women of America to help save America and keep it out of war. He would "never take this country into war until your representatives in Congress have declared it," Mr. Willkie pledged, reiterating his promise "not to send your husbands and sons and brothers to death on European or Asiatic battlefields."

"I know about war first hand, and I hate war," he said. "I saw the damage done by war at home and abroad—the loss of security and the extinction of civil liberties even in this land of the free. I have not forgotten that lesson. My every act as President will be to keep this country out of foreign wars and keep it at peace."

As against a recent speech in which he asserted that if elected he would "put a man instead of a woman at the head of the Department of Labor," he lauded woman's role in American history, telling them that he wanted the door of opportunity opened wider for them; that in any defense program they would be "indispensable."

Makes No Commitments

With equal emphasis he reiterated that he was "without a single pledge, promise or understanding of any kind except the advancement of your cause and the preservation of American democracy."

The candidate paid warm tribute in his final message to Representative Martin for the "integrity and ability" of his campaign management, and stirred his audience with his cry in closing that "we must win this cause tomorrow."

"To me this cause is the most sacred in all the world—the preservation of the free way of life in America," he said. "And that free way of life can be preserved in America only if we become a united people.

"For seven and a half years we have had discord, and we are having discord at a time when we look across the seas and see that it was discord and weakness from within that caused the democracies of Europe to collapse before totalitarianism.

"I call upon you to carry this crusade to the point where we can begin to save America and the liberties of this great beloved country of ours."

Showing no visible sign of fatigue from his intensive canvass, Mr. Willkie cast his vote in the early day, walking with Mrs. Willkie to their schoolhouse polling place in the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Good "Republican" weather was the election day forecast, and the Republican candidate appeared calm and confident that his side would prevail.

Saw Dictators Rise, Lauds U. S. Free Vote

By Dewitt Mackenzie
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

This election day, more than any other in my experience (and I'm no first-voter), makes me proud and grateful that I'm permitted to participate in this grand freedom of ours—to be a citizen in one of the few remaining strongholds of democracy, where men are not hewers of stone for Pharaoh.

This afternoon I'm going to cast my ballot for a President. We the citizens are going to choose a General Manager for the big and going concern of Uncle Sam and Company, in which we are equal partners. He will do his job under our supervision.

I shall vote as I see fit, and how I vote or for whom is nobody's business. My vote is just as good as that of my friend and neighbor, who happens to have $9,000,000 (bless him). My vote is just as good as that of the President of the United States, for that matter. I don't have to take any back wash from any of 'em.

I'm going to be more proud than ever before in my life when I cast my vote today as a free man. But I am going to be a bit sad, too, for I shall be thinking of the poor devils in many foreign countries who have been sold into bondage to break their backs and hearts building pyramids for their masters.

All Must Serve State

They slave and go to war and reproduce their kind for cannon fodder. And the sole purpose of their existence is to serve their masters, who are the "state."

It isn't, of course, the matter of hard work which is so harsh. Hard work is good for anybody, and we want our share of it in the United States. It seems to me that the worst feature of many of the dictatorships (and I've worked in a lot of them) is the fierce regimentation which presses down on the peoples so that even their thoughts are forced through dictator-made grooves.

Naturally, being deprived of personal liberty is a tragedy, but I believe the mental regimentation hurts even more. Intellectual portions of the populations, while perhaps approving of some of the regime's accomplishments, resent intensely not being permitted even to consider plans in advance of enactment.

In most dictatorships people may not even express adverse opinions about the government, to say nothing of voting. If they are ordered to vote they are herded through a turnstile to pile up a 99.99 per cent vote favorable to the dictator. The one one-hundredth of 1 per cent is allowed to be against the regime just to prove that the voting is on the up and up.

Hush-Hush Atmosphere

The peoples of the totalitarian states, generally speaking, live in a hush-hush atmosphere. They talk mostly in whispers, and you see them glancing constantly over their shoulders. I've had the native of a dictatorship motor me miles out into the country to an isolated spot before he would talk with me on matters relating to the public welfare.

Do you mind if I tell a wee story, to try to show you how I feel about this liberty of ours? If I've told this one before, just skip it. This relates to a trip I made through Europe two years ago when I worked in eight dictatorships.

While I was in Bulgaria, I motored over terrible and often dangerous roads far back into the Balkan mountains, partly to see something of that wild region and partly to get a glimpse of the hardy folk who inhabit it. We were four—three Bulgarian friends and I.

We came to a man who was sitting near the so-called road over which we were struggling, and paused to speak with him. When one of my friends told him I came from America, the fellow's bronzed and wrinkled face lit up with a smile.

"You are fortunate," he said to me. "America is a wonderful country."

Wonderful Country

We were surprised to find that this primitive man of the hills had even heard of America, and we pressed him to see what more he knew. It wasn't much. He didn't know whether we were a monarchy or a republic.

"That doesn't matter," he replied doggedly. "The United States is a wonderful country where people are prosperous and happy."

Someone he trusted had told him about our land, and he clung to it with childlike faith. That was all he knew about us, but it really was all he or anyone else need know.

I never realized just how much this freedom of ours was worth until I had worked in all those dictatorships. The world of the Bulgarian grew on me as I continued my journey, and experienced the feeling of suffocation that comes with the harsh regimentation of totalitarian rule.

Believe me it was good to get home again. America is indeed, as my friend said, a wonderful country.

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Intimate Message from Washington

In Eight States One Must Pay a Poll Tax to Vote but Washington's 663,000 People Can't Vote Because of an Old Law Still on the Books

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The District of Columbia doesn't vote today. The District of Columbia doesn't have the vote. Here is a city of 663,000 people with an estimated 400,000 potential voters over 21 years old, and according to the figures of the local League of Women Voters only perhaps 15,000 or 20,000 actually find means to cast their ballots through absentee voting arrangements with outside States.

It is something to think about on this stirring election day, after all the patriotic last-minute appeals by editorial writers and the candidates themselves to come out and vote. The people of the District of Columbia, the heart of the world's greatest democracy, aren't voting today. They can't vote.

There are other people in the Nation who won't vote today, not because they don't want to join in this exalted rite of democracy, but because restrictive laws make it difficult or impossible to exercise the franchise. Most conspicuous in this number are those in whose state cumulative poll taxes put almost insuperable barriers in the way. The states in which payment of a poll tax is necessary in order to vote have been reduced to eight. They are Texas, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama. These states are all in the Solid South. With the possible exception of Texas they are States of one-party system; and the system is partly the result of, and partly the cause of, the continuance of the restrictive poll tax barrier and the concommitant electoral apathy which places the eight, along with the totally disfranchised District of Columbia, at the bottom of the Nation in the number of actual voters who go to the polls on election day.

Move to Abolish Poll Tax

Representative Lee E. Geyer (D) of California has led the recent fight against the poll tax and has introduced a bill which would abolish it. "The small percentage of voters in the poll tax States," he asserts, "has deprived the public there of the interest in the elections that exists elsewhere. The voters feel it is a waste of time to perform their civic duty of casting a ballot."

Mr. Geyer estimates that 10,000,000 citizens over 21 years old can't vote in the eight States because of poll-tax requirements of whom 6,000,000 are white and 4,000,000 Negroes. In South Carolina, which the Gallup Poll incidentally records as being 97 per cent Democratic, it is interesting to note that only 11 per cent of the citizens over 21 are expected to vote this year. It is not only the Negroes who are affected by this system, but a larger number of whites. Of the total, far more than half, Mr. Geyer estimates, are women, for when there is only money for one poll tax it is the man who usually goes to the polls.

It is not a poll tax which keeps the District of Columbia from voting, however, but simply a singular hiatus in the machinery of government which has never been filled. Economic conditions in the District are good, as contrasted to those in the eight poll-tax States.

Some people who have moved to the District from outside and have kept their citizenship in their home States are able to cast absentee ballots. But like many States do not have absentee ballot arrangements. Others, like New York, require voters to register in person, and still others put next to insuperable difficulties in the way. Out of 400,000 residents over 21 in the District, Mrs. Max O. Lorenz, of the local League of (voteless) Women Voters, estimates 300,000 are ineligible to vote while of the balance, calculations indicate that only about 15,000 or 20,000 succeed in casting absentee ballots.

Congress Never Gets Around to It

Congress has always seemed just on the point of giving the District of Columbia a vote, but has always eventually put it off. It is like one of those half-forgotten letters at the back of a man's desk, which cause a qualm every now and then when they happen to come into sight but are then forgotten till next time. As the situation stands, according to statistics prepared by Mr. Geyer, 99.5 per cent of the adults of California are eligible to vote, and the list runs down through 38 States to Florida, with 66 per cent eligible. Then it takes a big drop to 57 per cent in North Carolina and 51 per cent for Louisiana.

At the bottom come the remaining eight States all with poll taxes, estimated as follows: Texas, only 39 per cent eligible to vote; Tennessee, 32 per cent; Georgia, 28 per cent; Mississippi 27 per cent; Arkansas, 25 per cent; Virginia, 24 per cent; South Carolina, 22 per cent and Alabama, 21 per cent.

Twenty years ago North Carolina abolished the poll tax. Today, 57 per cent of its citizens are eligible to vote and the Associated Press forcasts 44 per cent will vote.

Side by side with it is South Carolina which still has the poll tax. Only 22 per cent of its citizens are eligible to vote and the Associated Press estimates only 11 per cent will vote. This is the "apathy" Mr. Geyer cites caused by curtailing the electorate.

As for the District of Columbia, it is at the bottom of any such list. On this day of days it sadly recalls that it has no vote at all.

Richard L. Strout

Travel

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Greek Resistance to Italians Halts Duce's Drive on Egypt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 5—Italy's attack on Greece, especially if it was intended to open up the way for aiding Italy's Army in Egypt and the sending of German reinforcements to help Marshal Rodolfo Graziani continue his march on Egypt, has fallen far short of the program.

British command of the sea and the bombing of Italian communications across the desert have prevented the Italians from transforming their operations in Egypt into the character of an offensive.

Hopes of dispersing or distracting British Armies in the Middle East and the British Mediterranean squadron by attack in a new land theater as part of a comprehensive plan extending from Gibraltar to the Bosporus have been frustrated.

In fact, Italy's move into Greece has given Britain's Navy opportunities for seizing bases, enabling it to extend the sphere of operations considerably.

Troops Lack Provisions

The Navy is now seriously embarrassing Rome's Egyptian front, and according to reliable information here, Marshal Graziani's troops have received no provisions from Italy since Britain occupied strategic bases in the Central Mediterranean.

These include naval bases which during the World War closed the Adriatic and blockaded Austria and now also serve as air bases, bringing Southern Italy's vital centers and overseas communications within an hour's flight for Greek and British aviators. British warships can now seriously threaten Italy's communications across the Ionian Sea.

[During the World War the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean had one of its main bases at Corfu. Malta, held by the British then, as now, was also a base of operations, as was the island of Crete.

Mavarino (Pylos) an excellent harbor in Southwestern Greece was a major base for Allied operations. Patras and Salonika were also used.

The Allies had access to two bases which are not now available with Italy on the "other side." These were Brindisi and Taranto. Bizerta, in French Tunisia has been immobilized under the French-German armistice terms.]

The British Malta base has long deflected Italy's African colonial traffic eastward to the Ionian Sea and now direct routes from Brindisi and Taranto the Libyan ports of Bengazi, Tripoli, and Tobruk can be intercepted at short range by British naval units.

Meanwhile, Anglo-Greek naval operations have isolated the Dodecanese Islands where a food shortage was reported a few weeks ago.

Submarines Carry Cargoes

In desperation at these throttling restrictions Italy, according to information here, has been forced to assign an appreciable proportion of its submarine fleet to cargo carrying, thus reducing considerably the striking power of its most dangerous naval arm, leaving Britain's Mediterranean convoys freer from interference and making both Turkey and Egypt more confident regarding continuance of supplies by sea.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that Italy's attack on Greece is interpreted here as a victory of the first order for Britain's Mediterranean fleet.

Athens, according to reliable diplomatic sources here, has asked Belgrade regarding Yugoslavia's reaction to possible Italian violation of South Yugoslav territory as a means of attack on Salonika.

If Italy does this it will be using the old Roman road "Via Egnatia" which runs from Durazzo and passing Elbasan, Lake Ochrida, Monastir, and Florina to Salonika.

Fortified by Passes

This, according to a former Greece Army Command, is the only first-class route available to Italian motorized columns, and there is strong suspicion in Greek circles that Italy intends shortly to use it.

Further Greek authorities consider it unlikely that Yugoslavia would go to war because of violation of this territory.

Despite these facts, Greece is not unduly concerned, as the Florina sector of the Via Egnatia is protected by formidable fortified mountain passes, namely, Arnissa and Xynonero, and military circles are hopeful that they can hold these for a considerable time, aided by Albanian Guerrillas harassing communications on the Italian right flank.

News received in Greek circles here indicates that these guerrillas are functioning on a far wider scale than generally realized.

New Theater of War

By a Staff Artist

Britain Takes Hand in Italo-Greek War

Strategic situation in Eastern Mediterranean resulting from British occupation of Crete, from which air and sea command threatens Italy's African supply lines. Map includes locations of Gulf of Suda, possible base for British Eastern Mediterranean fleet.

After Election: Unity Put First in National Campaign

Continued from Page 1

that Americans are never divided against each other when there is work to be done," Mrs. Norton continued, "and that when election day is over and the majority has chosen, the minority throws off its disappointment and goes to work with a will for the common good."

The Council for Democracy, with headquarters in 420 Lexington Avenue, announced it would sponsor a "United American Rally" at Carnegie Hall tomorrow night. If the final results show President Roosevelt is re-elected, the chief speaker at the rally will be Howard Coonley, past President of the National Association of Manufacturers, a supporter of Mr. Willkie. If Mr. Willkie is elected, Dorothy Thompson, columnist and a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, will be the chief speaker.

Landon to Speak

Other speakers announced for the meeting will be Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee four years ago; Clarence A. Dykstra, draft law administrator; George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and Raymond Gram Swing, Chairman of the Board of the Council. Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, will preside, and Raymond Massey, actor, will read a statement by Stephen Vincent Benet on unity. Irving Berlin will lead the audience in a song, "God Bless America." The meeting, which will begin at 9:30 o'clock, is free and will be broadcast over the Columbia Network from 10:15 to 11 o'clock tomorrow night.

Carl Beck, Director of the American Defenders of Freedom, in announcing the meeting of his organization, said it represented the views of citizens who were "fearful that the divisions and bitterness rampant in this unprecedented election battle will sap America's strength in time of emergency."

"The political battle has been hard fought," a statement handed out by Mr. Beck said. "The healthy process of American Democracy at the ballot box is settling the major contest, if not all the issues. Any bruises, disappointments and bitterness left over should not in good sense be allowed to remain to divide our strength. Patriotism calls us to close our ranks quickly. Now we must stand squarely behind the Government as elected.

"As Americans all, we face together the announced destruction of our American way by the expanding enemy, revolutionary totalitarianism. Together we must face the larger unfinished world contest between the two ways of life—the freedom of democracy and the slavery of totalitarianism. This constituted the greatest trial of our history. Divided we cannot survive.

"Our forefathers won with this single principle: 'United we stand, divided we fall.' We call for unity —not uniformity."

Among those signing the call for this meeting, some of them supporters of Mr. Roosevelt, others supporters of Mr. Willkie, were Booth Tarkington, author; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, President of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Hamilton Holt, President of Rollins College; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; James W. Brown, President, Editor and Publisher; Dr. George V. Denny, Moderator America's Town Hall of the Air; Roy Dickinson, President of Printers' Ink; Prof. O. N. W. Sprague, Harvard University, and Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, one time Governor of Connecticut.

These efforts at pouring oil on the troubled political waters follow a campaign which for charges and countercharges assumed more rancor than any that has marked United States politics in many years. Charges and countercharges were made by both sides right up to the close of the meetings and radio addresses early this morning.

Churchill

Continued from Page 1

be "constantly imbued with a spirit of counterattack," he added, and nothing be done to "retard or impair" its development.

For what it lacks in numbers compared with "Nazi or Fascist hosts" it must make up in "quality and equipment," Mr. Churchill asserted.

Britain has 1,700,000 men in the Home Guard, "all of whom will be in uniform by the end of the year" and nearly a million have rifles and machine guns, he announced.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, in a similar war review to the House of Lords, said Germany's "recently redoubled efforts to starve us into surrender" would fail, that Britain has made "the cause of Greece our own" and that "Turkey constitutes a very solid barrier against aggression."

Japanese Restrict Plan for North China; Foreign Traders Stay in Central China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—After an extended tour of North China and Manchuria, Shanghai offers a by no means unwelcome change. It is virtually in a state of anarchy from the viewpoint of law and order, but it is free.

One can enter a shop and get what one wants, providing the high price can be met. In going out of the shop one is likely to walk into a gun-fight—but after all, no city can have everything!

The northern Japanese-occupied areas, on the contrary, are so well controlled nowadays that in some respects they're dull. One's life is safe, but so few of the amenities are to be had that a large proportion of the dwindling group of foreign residents hardly knows how to fill in its idle time. It is relatively hard to spend money, for few imported things are to be had —and "price control" keeps these within reason, as is not the case in Shanghai.

In Shanghai one still uses China's national currency. Tientsin has an open market, like Shanghai, but gradually the Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve notes have crowded into universal ordinary use. And in Tientsin they have controls set up, first of exports and now of imports too, involving recognition of the official exchange rate of the Federal Reserve money, although the "link system" gives some relief. This apparently complex scheme is in essence a simple compromise whereby exporter and importer split the difference between the high official rate of money and the low "black market" rate.

Foreigners Drained of Funds

In Manchuria there is no open market and either the notes of the Central Bank of Manchou or Bank of Chosen (Korea), circulating on the same basis, must be used at official rate. And so tight and final are the controls on currency, exports and imports, that the foreigner as a class has been thoroughly drained of funds. The only foreign business still in existence from Dairen to Harbin is, generally speaking, a few spoon-fed agencies selling to official customers only—the Government of Manchukuo or the South Manchuria Railway.

A number of firms have been politely but firmly informed that no permits whatever will be granted for imports of further consignments of the goods handled by them. The Open Door has slammed shut so far as they are concerned.

The door is closing in North China. So far as Manchuria is concerned it has closed. Import trade is completely stopped except for such foreign goods as Manchukuo must have. For instance, American oil men sit patiently at Dairen and wait until the Manchukuo oil monopoly finds its refineries are running short, when an order will be split among them and they may quietly make delivery to the monopoly which pools the purchases and subsequently sells without differentiation as between brands.

Much has been made of the fact that American trade hasn't been completely knocked out of Manchuria by the fact that Manchukuo has come into being, but nevertheless such trade is just what the officials cannot avoid, and no more —mostly heavy machinery or, lately, almost all goods in some way usable for war purposes. As to exports, they are, of course, a state monopoly.

Shanghai seems quite a free place by comparison. Its time may come, but while foreign control in two municipal areas remains, in some degree at least, it is still possible to buy toothpaste made in New York rather than Tokyo.

Situation in Central China

In regard to Central China, trade control, which is theoretically under the jurisdiction of the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, has been held up by the various hitches which have prevented the Nanking group from coming fully to terms with Japan.

It is presumed that with the granting of diplomatic recognition by Tokyo, no doubt followed by some others though not including such countries as the United States and Great Britain, there will be a tightening of foreign trade restrictions such as has taken place in North China.

Meanwhile the Japanese have put into effect a variety of experiments designed apparently to pave the way to tighter control. They have been building up organizations which in due course will exercise monopolistic powers—to judge from the experience of North China and Manchuria.

Foreign traders have not been squeezed out in Central China. Instead, they have been allowed to participate in the business that has been done, but under certain restrictions and conditions. Since the alternative has been to engage in no trade whatever or to engage in perilous contraband activities which have been steadily growing more difficult, traders have generally accepted what the Japanese call the "regularizing" of their businesses with as good grace as possible.

Raw materials formerly obtainable from districts around Shanghai through the enterprise of Chinese dealers are not coming through by such means now, in any appreciable quantities. Japanese agencies are taking over, letting the foreign trader get the goods only after leaving his toll in the hands of the Nipponese middleman. The only alternative is to try to run the blockade, avoiding the Japanese restrictions and organizations in the best ways possible. The latter course entails much risk and a probability of various illegal exactions, to say nothing of unpredictable delays.

Control of Exchange

The former is already rather regularized. Permits must be obtained, and before this can be done there must be some understanding as to what is to become of the valuable foreign exchange which sale of the goods abroad will bring. There is no attempt either to fix an arbitrary exchange rate or to link exports with imports as in North China. The Japanese authorities say that all they want is to be sure that the exchange goes into their hands and not into those of Chungking. The permit is then issued on payment of a small fee and the cargo must then be admitted without payment of further exaction which compares favorably with the troubles of dealing with corrupt officials on blockade-running.

Aside from the red tape and the fact that such procedure tends increasingly to channelize the whole procedure through Japanese purchasing combines, things are not really bad—as yet.

Such methods are disquieting, however, if for no other reason than that they tend to set up a system which can gradually be screwed down harder and harder. In North China it has become impossible for Occidentals to buy certain goods at their source and take them to Tientsin for shipment, although this can be done by the Japanese—therefore the Japanese operate on a basis of lower overhead. Any plan requiring permits means that when desired, the authorities can delay or withhold permits and experience shows that this is done when Japanese competition desires it.

Traders are glad, however, to be able to do some business.

Japan Outlines Plans For Economic Empire

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 5

An outline of Japan's plans to establish a tight economic Empire composed of Japan, China and Manchukuo, was released by the Cabinet Information Bureau with the statement that the main goal of the 10-year program will be complete self-sufficiency.

1. Japan to furnish the heavy industries and send skilled labor to the continent.
2. Manchukuo, with intensified colonization from Japan, to develop an agriculture producing enough basic supplies for the entire bloc.
3. Chinese unskilled labor to be employed in the development of mines and other natural resources.

By David Welle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Another Five-Year Plan has been announced for the development of North China. Compiled by the Hsing Ya Yuan, control organ attached to the Japanest Army in North China, this plan is to be inaugurated in 1941. One of the first features apparent in examining the new plan is an apparent realization that earlier plans were too optimistic. The Japanese planners are beginning to recognize some of the real problems which they face.

The two primary aims of the new Five-Year Plan are the increase of coal production and the increase of agricultural production. During the period of the new plan it is hoped to increase coal production so that it will be sufficient for export to Japan and Manchuria, to Central China, and for local consumption in North China. Both the latter, Central and North China, have suffered during recent years while most of the coal was shipped to Japan.

Peiping and Tientsin, located in close proximity to large coal mines, experienced coal shortages last year—and are threatened again this winter—because of demands from Japan for more coal.

The program for increasing coal production calls for capital from Japan to carry out the electrification of some of the larger mines. The availability of capital from Japan for such investment is still a moot question. In addition the problem of electrification is difficult. The construction of water reservoirs for impounding river waters sufficient to provide the necessary water power involves more complete control of the hinterland than Japan's army has yet established. Even coal mines are occasionally flooded or dynamited by guerrilla attacks.

Rail Plans Curtailed

The section of the plan dealing with transportation differs substantially from previous plans in that there is no talk of an extensive network of new railways destined to honeycomb North China. Few new lines are to be established. Instead, there is to be construction on the repair and strengthening of existing railways. In addition, canals and rivers which can be used as substitutes for railways, and serve also for irrigation, are to be exploited. In this connection it might be noted that groups of river barges, sometimes 50 in number, are plying some of the larger rivers under the protection of armed convoys.

The late August attacks on the railways by the Chinese guerrillas, occasioned in part by the withdrawal of some Japanese forces and the presence of the tall kaoliang (millet) and corn crops, are indicative of the problems that Japanese still face in keeping existing railways in repair. One line has been out of service more than a month already.

As part of the coal increase program, continued efforts are to be made toward the expansion of the seaports of Tangku and Tsingtao, and to the increase in the number of vessels available for carrying coal. Both efforts are of course intended primarily in order to increase coal shipments to Japan.

The five-year program for increasing agricultural production is threefold in character. First and most important is the attainment of food self-sufficiency for North China. Agricultural production in North China is substantially below prewar production, due largely to floods, droughts and warfare which have seriously curtailed crops. The shortage of labor, of fertilizer, and of animals, promises to complicate the task of increasing farm production.

Rise in Rice Production

Second plank in the farm program is the increasing of rice production, thereby enabling the Japanese in the area to obtain their food locally. This is the result of high rice prices during the past year, following the drought-curtailed rice production in both Japan and Korea. Some areas are capable of rice production, but it is questionable that the area can be made self-sufficient for the rice-consuming populace of North China—the Japanese and the middle and wealthy class Chinese. Most northern Chinese are a cornmeal or kaoliang consuming people.

The third part of the farm program is the increasing of cotton production to meet the demand of the Japanese and Chinese textile industry.

So notorious has the Japanese failure been to date in their plan to increase North China cotton production that a Japanese economic journal was moved to present an article indicating it was now time to stop talking increased cotton production and realize just how badly cotton production has fallen since Japan's entry into North China.

A tenfold increase was the aim—a three-fourth decrease has been the result.

As long as the guerrillas control more of the hinterland than the Japanese, and as long as the Japanese continue to set a low price on cotton—thereby making it worthless for the farmer to raise it —just so long is the cotton plan likely to remain an unrealizable paper dream.

Under a nonpartisan or purely Chinese administration, the Japanese plans for the building of dams in order to produce water power for electrification and irrigate the farmlands of North China would prove an invaluable contribution to the region. But with Chinese guerrillas still controlling the mountain reaches and huge sectors of the interior it is more than doubtful that this phase of the new plan can be successfully carried out.

U. S. Is Pleased Vichy Refuses War on Britain

Continued from Page 1

tachments there are believed to be performing the double duty of standing by in the event of trouble and of impressing France with this country's determination to permit no change in sovereignty of any European New World possessions.

The Problem of Planes

One of the main misunderstandings now extant between the United States and France concerns the 100 American-made planes immobilized aboard the French Airplane Carrier Bearn in Port de France Harbor, Martinique. These planes were delivered to the French immediately before the fall of France and are claimed by the British on the grounds of the joint Franco-American purchasing agreement in this country.

M. Henri-Haye has explained that under the Franco-German armistice the French are prohibited from moving any military equipment from its location, but he has frequently expressed the wish that the troublesome question might be solved. The United States wishes the planes both in order to be able to send them to Britain and to remove them from their present proximity to the Panama Canal.

Officials here predict that the Pétain note will go far toward helping preserve Franco-American friendship and that it will make this country much more disposed to help France in all ways possible in the event of a call for aid.

North American Aviation To Build Dallas Plant

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP)—North American Aviation Company announced yesterday that a contract for a new subsidiary airplane factory building at Dallas has been awarded to James Stewart & Company, Inc., New York City contractors, at an undisclosed figure.

The factory, with a total of 1,000,000 square feet, is to be located adjacent to Hensley Field, about 12 miles southwest of Dallas. When completed and equipped it will represent an approximate $7,000,000 outlay, the announcement said.

Yarnell Seeks $200,000 To Help Chinese Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—An appeal for $200,000 to aid China's industrial machine, to be used to finance training in industrial occupations and construction of workshops and machines, was made public today by Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell (retired), Chairman of the American Committee for Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

"While the eyes of Americans have been focused on the Western Front, the Chinese have been holding the Eastern Front of the world struggle," Admiral Yarnell declared.

"With 60,000,000 refugees driven into remote agricultural communities, they have had to create a new industrial system to make the clothing and other goods formerly made in the factories of coastal cities. This new industrial system is Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

"The Chinese are helping themselves. They are putting their own people to work, using the materials and labor at hand, improvising tools and machinery out of primitive resources. It is self-help at the grass roots. This expanding new industry is building a stronger China—a system that will work as well in peace as in war. It is creating new areas of stability in the Far East to offset the destruction of war. That is of immediate and direct importance to the people of the United States.

"We can help strengthen this industrial revival. We can help materially to keep it, as it began, democratic, peaceful, with high productive standards. A contribution to Chinese Industrial Co-operatives is the best way to express vigorous American approval of China's courage and her attempts to rebuild her own economy, even in the midst of war, by the methods of peace and healing reconstruction."

French Prisoners Sail 1,000 Miles to Freedom

PAULSBORO, N. J. (AP) — A story of giving provisions at sea to nine exhausted men who said they had escaped from the French penal colony on Devil's Island was told here by an American tanker captain.

Capt. H. L. Dahlof of the L. P. Sinclair said his crew sighted the men adrift in an open boat in the Carribbean Sea 1,000 miles from the penal colony off South America. He said they had been without food and water for five days. Ship's officers, he said, gave them food and 50 gallons of water. Dahlof said he heard later by radio that the men had landed safely on Haiti.

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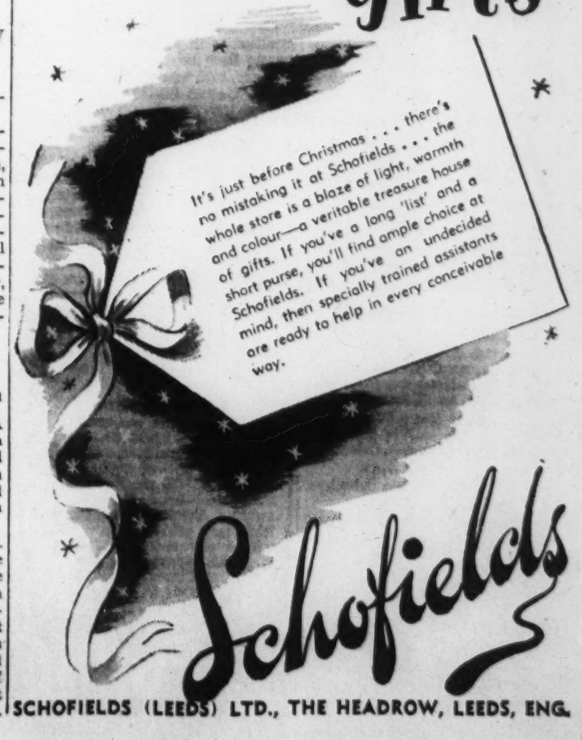
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Greeks Say 30,000 Italians in Trap

By the Associated Press

Both Greeks and Italians claim notable successes in the nine-day-old Balkan war.

The Greeks say the Italian forces have been stalled all along the snow-covered mountain front, losing 4,000 men captured or cornered behind the Greek lines, while a force of 30,000 Italians has been trapped in Koritza, key supply base in Italian-conquered Albania. Yugoslav reports stated the civil population of Koritza was being evacuated.

The Italian High Command stated that Italian troops had reached the head waters of the Vojussa River, which would mean they had advanced to a point 35 miles from the Greek-Albanian frontier, 15 miles northeast of Ioannina, Greek industrial city which is the immediate objective of the present phase of the offensive.

The Italian communiqué stated that Italian troops in Greece had reached the head of the Vojussa River after a series of heavy aerial bombardments in the vicinity of Florina, Kastoria, and Ioannina.

The Vojussa rises in the Pindus Mountains just north of Metsovo and about 35 miles from the Greek-Albanian border, across which it flows in a northwesterly direction. Metsovo is about 15 miles northeast of Ioannina.

Lively Resistance

The communiqué added that the Italian forces had met "lively enemy resistance."

The Fascist air force was said to have supported advancing infantry columns with an intense attack upon Greek positions and lines of communications.

Dive bombers repeatedly scored hits on Greek mountain batteries in the rugged ranges north of Ioannina and along the highway leading eastward from that city to Kalikaki, the communiqué said.

Other Italian air squadrons were reported to have attacked the naval base of Prevesa on the west coast of Greece and the port of Volos on the east coast.

The Athens dispatches state that Greece's mountain-front defenders had captured some and cornered the rest of 4,000 Italian troops operating behind the Greek battle line with supplies dropped by Fascist fliers.

The Greek High Command reported continued gains by the skirted Evzone shock troops in steady encirclement of Koritza, Albanian base for the Italian attack against Greece through the snow-clogged passes of Macedonia.

30,000 Trapped

Greek sources in Yugoslavia also said that 30,000 Italian soldiers were trapped in surrounded Koritza, which they said had been shelled by Greek heavy artillery from heights seized in bayonet charges. The Greeks also were reported to have captured the town of Biglista, three miles northwest of the Greek-Albanian frontier on the way to Koritza.

The Greek High Command declared that the Greek shock troops had won another hill in the successively-captured chain of heights around Koritza. Greeks already have occupied positions on Mount Morava, commanding the troop and supply road the Italians used for their drive toward Florina and Salonika.

The Italians were said to have been sent behind the Greek lines to cut communications. Quantities of supplies were reported seized after they were dropped from Italian planes for the cornered troops.

Prisoners were reported captured, and abandoned trench mortars, machine guns, and war material were reported seized by the Greeks at several places along the battle line as the Greeks claimed their counter attacks kept the Italian invasion stalled.

Italian tanks and troop concentrations were reported bombed and machine-gunned by Greek planes.

Italian Envoy Leaves

Emanuele Grazzi, Italian Minister to Greece, left Athens with his legation staff enroute home by way of Yugoslavia. The Greek Government asked that he leave.

A dispatch from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, on the Greek frontier, said that the civilian population of Koritza was reported to be withdrawing as the city came under the fire of Greek artillery placed on newly won positions.

Greek guns also were said in reports from the battle sector to be hammering at Italian supply routes and depots in the vicinity of Koritza, with the Greeks endeavoring to tighten their grip on this strategic "hopping off" place for the Italian offensive toward Salonika.

The Albanian population was said to be seeking refuge in villages in central Albania.

Salonika Bombed

Yugoslav dispatches also said that a heavy Italian assault in the Epirus district of Northern Greece in an attempt to regain ground lost in a recent Greek counter-attack was beaten off completely.

These advices said the Italians failed to recapture any positions the Greeks had wrested from the Fascist invaders.

A communiqué said Italian planes bombed Salonika, the port of Piraeus, Patras, Volos, and numerous other towns again, causing civilian casualties, but accomplishing no damage to military objectives.

Travelers arriving here from Salonika, Greece's principal Aegean seaport, estimated 700 tons of bombs were dropped in three days.

They said the raids caused extensive property damage and many casualties, and that the greater part of Salonika's inhabitants took refuge in nearby villages after the raids.

One traveler said banks and a number of shops still were open when he left but the food situation was becoming difficult. He said street car service was restricted, and that no one was allowed on the streets at night.

He said no British planes or warships were in Salonika when he left.

About 700 Albanians who took refuge in Yugoslavia when the fighting began have been interned. They are mostly men of military age.

Unidentified Planes Bomb Yugoslav City

By the Associated Press

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Nov. 5

Three warplanes of undetermined nationality bombed the Yugoslav City of Bitolj near the Greek-Albanian war front today, killing two persons and wounding five, it was announced officially.

Run to Tangier

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)— Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Tangier today said a second Italian submarine, pursued by British destroyers, sought refuge in the harbor of Tangier last night. The first to anchor at Tangier, the former international port of Morocco now taken over by Spain, also had been chased by the British.

Reuters quoted "a reliable source" as reporting that three submarines had been sunk in the Strait of Gibraltar.

[The Italians admitted Sunday that two of their submarines had not "returned to their base." The British yesterday said they had sunk two.]

Greek Ships Sail

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that a dozen Greek freighters were continuing toward Japan following a request made to the Greek Government.

The ships, carrying cargo destined for Japan, had taken refuge in neutral ports when hostilities broke out between Greece and Japan's Axis partner, Italy. The announcement said Japan had given assurances the Greek vessels would "encounter no difficulties" in Japanese waters.

Canadian Industry at Peak

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (CP)—Wartime demands on Canadian industry which have swelled manufacturing to record levels in recent months are reflected in a substantial rise in industrial employment figures as reported at Oct. 1.

On that date, a record number of 1,335,705 persons were employed in industry, according to figures from 12,304 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau said yesterday. This was an increase of 3.5 per cent or 45,175 workers over Sept. 1.

The Oct. 1 figure is 20 per cent above that of the same date a year ago. The increase in personnel during the year is estimated at 125,000 men and women, of whom 56,000 were absorbed in the iron and steel industries.

Canada's New Plant

TORONTO — Several thousand employees will be required for a new $5,000,000 plant for wartime production to be constructed almost immediately in Toronto, it was announced here recently. The plant which will cover some 3,000 acres of land on the lake front east of the city, represents the largest war development to date in the Toronto district.

A highly developed organization will be established for assembly and finishing operations on munitions to facilitate further Canada's war production. The plant will be served by special railway facilities.

Employment is expected to rise further following the Federal Government's recent announcement that it would finance a $25,000,000 program for additions to existing munitions plants, and it was also stated that Canada is spending $60,000,000 on a chemical and explosives program which would double the output of the last war.

British Bomb Invasion Ports; Nazis in Single-Plane Attacks

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—British and German warplanes fought a series of air battles high over England's southeast coast today as the Nazis resumed formation attacks after wide-ranging night raids by single planes which kept the island's antiaircraft batteries busy until almost dawn.

London had two brief alarms before noon, but no bombs fell in the city and the British Press Association said defense fighters had turned raiding squadrons back short of the Capital.

One formation was said to have reached the outskirts of the city before being driven off, while a second was reported broken up 40 miles to the southeast.

"Severe weather conditions" on the Continent limited sharply the forays of Britain's bomber squadrons last night, but the Air Ministry nevertheless reported attacks on the channel "invasion ports" of Ostend, Belgium, and Boulogne and Le Havre in France with all British planes returning safely.

A Government communiqué described the night raids, which followed 24 hours of comparative inactivity, as "widespread and on a fairly heavy scale," but said casualties and damage were not heavy.

London, as usual, was the main objective of the German night raids. Bombs also fell, however, the Government said, on Merseyside, the Liverpool dock area, on two towns in the industrial Midlands and numerous unidentified places in Scotland and Southeast and East England.

[In Berlin the German High Command claimed that more than 1,500 bombs of "all calibers" were dropped during the night on London. Airdromes, barracks, munition depots, and industrial and traffic facilities were hit, the High Command said.]

Danish Aviators Go Far to Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—After journeying more than half way around the world in search of a way to fight for the freedom of their Nazi-conquered country, two aviators from Denmark reached Miami.

The young men, former members of the Royal Danish Naval Air Force, came here from Cuba, traveling as transients. They said they fled from their native country a week after the German invasion, going to Sweden, thence to Norway and finally to London by way of Glasgow, Scotland.

In the British capital, they said, they sought to join the Royal Air Force, but were told a decision on the request could not be obtained for a month. Shortage of funds caused them to ask for haste, and at the end of two weeks they were told aliens were not being accepted. The British, the young men said, were being very cautious about "fifth column" matters.

Still determined to fight the Nazis they obtained employment on a ship that carried them to South Africa, Calcutta, India, across the Pacific then to Trinidad and Cuba. Immigration officials detained them here until it could be decided if they would be permitted to pass through the United States on their way to Canada where, they said, they intended to join a Norwegian air unit now being organized.

Woman in the News

Wide World

A President's Sister Heads Consulate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Miss Josefita Arias, sister of President Arias of Panama, arrived yesterday to become her country's Consul-General in the United States. She is the only one of her sex to serve in this capacity here for a foreign country. She had previously served four years as Chancellor here. She came from Panama aboard the Grace liner Santa Elena.

British Sink Two Nazi Subs

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the sinking of two German submarines, one of which it stated had sunk the Canadian Liner Empress of Britain.

At the same time, the Admiralty announced eight British and Allied ships totaling 16,860 tons were sunk by "enemy action" in the week ending Oct. 27-28.

Its statement said the eight ships lost did not include the Empress of Britain, 42,348-ton pride of the Canadian merchant fleet whose loss was acknowledged Oct. 28.

British losses were given as two ships totaling 6,874 tons.

The Admiralty communiqué on the sinking of two submarines said:

"The sinking of two armed merchant cruisers, coming as it has so shortly after the sinking of the Empress of Britain, constitutes a heavy loss but although it is unusual for the Admiralty to publish the regular sinking of U-boats they are able to state that two German U-boats were sunk during this period, one of which was the U-boat responsible for the sinking of the Empress of Britain."

[German reports said the Empress of Britain first was damaged by a German warplane attack and later finished off by a submarine.]

The reference to the two armed merchant cruisers was to the 18,724-ton Laurentic and 11,314-ton Patroclus, whose loss was admitted yesterday in London. The Admiralty said Axis mercantile losses to Oct. 31 were:

Germany, 226 ships, 1,132,639 tons.

Italy, 72 ships, 365,661 tons.

In addition, the Admiralty continued, 27 other vessels of 44,190 tons which were "under enemy control or useful to the enemy" have been sunk.

This amounted to a total loss to the Axis Powers of 325 ships of approximately 1,542,000 tons, it said.

Swedes Lose Ship

LISBON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Sinking of the 1,583-ton Swedish freighter Meggie in the Atlantic Oct. 29 by a submarine which crew members identified as Italian was disclosed last night when a lifeboat bearing 10 survivors landed at Saint Michel Island in the Azores. The survivors expressed belief the 10 other members of the crew were lost.

Losses by Italy

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Italy has lost 29 submarines, or one quarter of its total underwater strength, since it entered the war, the British Broadcasting Corporation said yesterday in a radiocast heard by NBC. This figure included two submarines which the British reported yesterday they had sunk.

[Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative naval guide, gave Italy 104 submarines as of September, 1939. The Italians entered the war in June and no authoritative figure on its submarine strength since then has been given.]

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Italian High Command announced today that Italian submarines operating in the Atlantic Ocean had sunk a total of 24,000 tons of shipping.

Action on Crete

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP)—Replying to a British announcement that British troops had landed at Crete, Stefani said the Italian Government previously had announced that Fascist aviators bombed disembarking troops which, the agency added, were reinforcements.

It was further known, Stefani said, that Crete was occupied by the British "long before the Italian ultimatum to Greece and their presence was one of the reasons for the Italian action in Greece."

Paris Shivers; Coal by Pound If There's Any

PARIS, via Berlin, Delayed, Oct. 30 (AP)—Cold weather struck unheated France this week.

With coal supplies almost exhausted and most office buildings and public establishments without heat, Parisians shivered and donned more clothing.

Electric radiators, virtually the only heating facilities available, were at a premium.

Parisians with friends at the few hotels and buildings which are heated huddled in groups around radiators.

French authorities announced plans have been completed for rationing coal—scarce because of transport difficulties resulting from the war—but tickets will not be available for several weeks.

Coal for November will be parceled out in pound lots, instead of tons. The amount of coal allowed will depend upon the number of persons in a family or office.

The following provisional coal rations have been established for November:

Families of one through three persons, 110 pounds.

Families of four through five persons, 165 pounds.

Families of six through seven persons, 265 pounds.

Families of eight through nine persons, 320 pounds.

Families above nine persons, 430 pounds.

Possession of coal tickets is no guarantee that coal will be delivered, however, because deliveries are contingent upon a dealer's supplies and his ability to transport the coal.

The Government has urged families to conserve fuel by closing off most of their houses and gathering in one or two rooms to make fullest possible use of coal for heating and cooking.

Absolute Control Of Tangier Passes Into Spain's Hands

TANGIER, INTERNATIONALIZED ZONE OF MOROCCO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Spanish rule over this 225-square mile area commanding the approach to the Strait of Gibraltar from the Atlantic became absolute today.

Spain, acting on her own initiative, erased the last trace of the international control she formerly shared with France, Italy and Great Britain by ordering dissolution of the four-power Control Commission, the Legislative Assembly and the International Information Office.

Thus, Spain realized at least one small part of her demands for what she calls her "rightful territories" in Africa.

The new order wiped out the international jurisdiction set up by the Algeciras Treaty of 1911, the International Convention of 1911, a protocol of 1925 and a 1928 agreement by which Spain was allowed police supervision.

Spanish forces occupied Tangier completely last June 14, four days after Italy entered the war and just before the French collapse.

Bombing of Gallery Reopens Anglo-Irish Rift Over Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The recent bombing of the Tate Gallery in London and the news that the Lane pictures, which were housed in that building, are safe, have once more brought to the fore Dublin's claim to the Lane collection.

Sir Hugh Lane was a nephew of Lady Gregory, of Abbey Theater fame, and an art connoisseur. Some 30 years ago he signified his desire to present his collection of 39 paintings of the modern French school to the City of Dublin, provided a suitable gallery was constructed. At that time the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery, which must not be confused with the National Gallery, occupied an old Georgian mansion on Harcourt Street.

The Dublin Corporation accepted Sir Hugh's offer but, when, after several years, it failed to fulfill its promise to build a gallery, Lane sent his pictures to the National Gallery in London and made a will in which he bequeathed the collection to that institution.

In the spring of 1915, on the eve of his departure for the United States, Sir Hugh evidently repented of his disposition of the pictures and, in his own writing, left a codicil revoking the clause in his will and directing that the pictures should go to Dublin.

Returning from the United States on the Lusitania, Sir Hugh was lost. When his will was presented for probate, the codicil was produced but, as for some unknown reason the testator had omitted to sign the document, it was denied recognition.

The circumstances of the situation were such that many prominent persons on either side of the Irish Sea, including Sir Edward Carson, brought pressure to bear on the National Gallery to hand over the pictures to Dublin. That institution, however, declined on the ground that the will of Sir Hugh was a legal disposition of the pictures.

After a long controversy and the work of a British Commission, the National Gallery, having no room for the pictures, lent them to the Tate Gallery which had just been completed and, when that building was formally opened by King George V, the Lane pictures were in place.

It is emphasized that the present is a most opportune time for a settlement of this long-standing dispute between the two nations. It is pointed out that, while the 39 pictures are safe, safety in war is a relative condition and, if absolute safety is to be guaranteed, the British Government could only secure it by sending the pictures to Dublin, at least for the duration of the war.

It is also suggested that the Irish Government might offer the present custodians of the bequest a temporary home for the pictures, with the understanding that their return, after the war, would be guaranteed, if Britain insisted on it. It is, however, believed that, when such a time came, Britain would not be so insistent as many people seem to think.

Pilot Age Limit Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British Embassy announced that the maximum age limit for British subjects desiring to volunteer for pilot service in the military air forces had been raised from 28 to 31 years. The maximum for candidates for air crew duty remains at 32, the announcement said.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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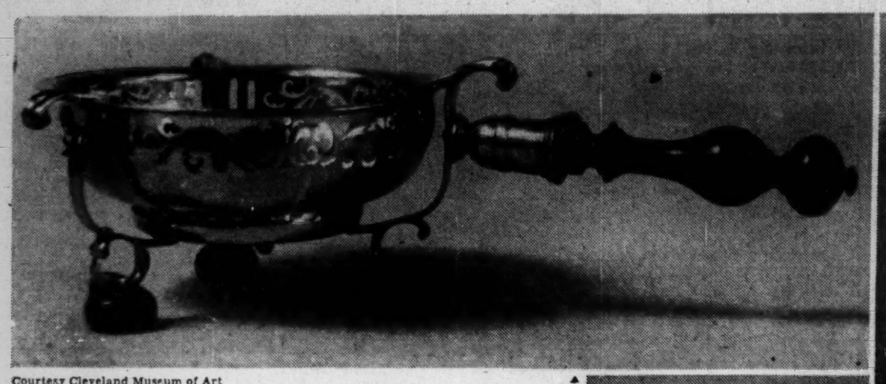
Decorative Arts Antiques

Colonial Silver Collection Given to Cleveland Museum

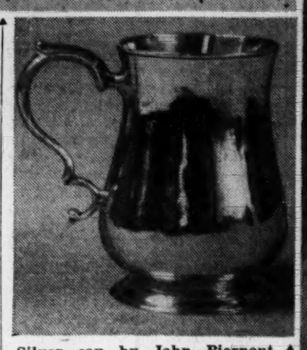
Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Courtesy Cleveland Museum of Art

A brazier by John Potwine (1698-1792) of Boston and Hartford, is one of more than two hundred pieces in the collection of exceedingly fine early American silver presented by Hollis French of Boston to Cleveland Museum of Art. Will be exhibited Nov. 7, through Dec. 29.



Silver can by John Pierpont (1730-1797) of Roxbury, Mass. It is about five inches high.

A pair of silver footed trays or salvers, about six inches diameter, engraved with arms of the Hastings family and made by Jacob Hurd (1702-1758) of Boston.

The maker of this beautiful teapot, engraved with arms of the Gibbs family, was Nathaniel Hurd (1729-1777) of Boston, son of Jacob Hurd. His portrait by Copley is in Cleveland Museum.

Two-handled cup about five inches high, made by Benjamin Burt (1729-1805) of Boston.

Cleveland Museum Presented Early American Silver

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It is indeed a princely gift of silverware of the 1600s and 1700s, that has come to the Cleveland Museum of Art from Hollis French of Boston. Both in number of items, in the extreme rarity of many of them, and in chronological completeness of the period represented, Mr. French's assembly of American silver has been recognized as one of the most important private collections.

To the large number which have been in the Museum for a long time as a loan from him, Mr. French has added the remainder of his collection — about seventy pieces. This brings the number of items in this munificent gift to 212, not counting seven that are not American. All will be on exhibition at the Museum from Nov. 7 through Dec. 29.

The earliest is by Hull and Sanderson, a spoon dated 1661. This stands for the beginnings of silversmithing in the American colonies, so far as known examples are concerned. Robert Sanderson (1608-'93) came to America in 1638, skilled in this craft, and became the partner in Boston of John Hull (1624-'83) fourteen years later. The sequence of examples contained in this collection extends from this initial date to the handiwork of Paul Revere (1735-1818) and includes that of all makers whose works are considered of importance.

During this stretch of about a century and a half in America's history, silversmithing was a colonial art held in high esteem, and many who practiced it were prominent in their communities' church, social and public life. Their products were not always looked on as luxuries, as silverware is today, for the material in it held a steady market value. Metal and labor were charged as separate items, that for labor standing for the loss to an owner who decided to convert such tableware to cash—or to another shape. This was often done, apparently in a casual manner that seems shocking to present-day collectors, who may be glad to pay more than a thousand dollars for a single surviving spoon; or four or five times as much for a tankard.

Nearly all articles assembled by Mr. French were made in Massachusetts, but this is not because his home is there. It is because this was the first colony to become a populous and wealthy one, and have means to afford such luxuries as were enjoyed by Royal representatives who were stationed among them. In her book, Early American Silver, Miss C. Louise Avery says, "Quantities of fine silver had been fashioned in New England before Penn's 'greene country towne' could boast a silversmith." And more, by far, was made in Boston than in the rest of New England.

Silversmiths in this region numbered hundreds, and only works of the most prominent are to be seen in this collection. Among the names are found indications of how the skills and traditions of the craft were passed along from elders to juniors. The Sanderson-Hull spoon is allied with one by Jeremiah Dummer, apprentice to Hull, whose dates are 20 years later. One of Dummer's apprentices was John Coney (1665-1722), and they married sisters.

Paul Revere, Senior (1702-'54), was an apprentice of Coney, and passed along his business craft to his nineteen-year-old son Paul (1735-1818), whose work is the latest to be found in the Hollis French collection. Is it any wonder that the traditions were preserved, as this progression appears by chance, and may not have been noticed in print before? Pieces by all these makers and others to be mentioned are to be seen here.

F[illegible] Winslow (1669-1753) h[illegible] a nephew named Moody Russell (1694-1761), who became his apprentice. When Russell had a shop of his own, Ephriam Cobb (1708-'75) learned his trade there. A tankard made by Cobb in this collection came with Mr. French's lightly penciled notation, "My first silver purchase."

John Edwards (1671-1740), his son Samuel and grandson Joseph made respectively a two-handled tankard, a handled beaker and a creamer. The work of John Burt (1691-1745) is here, and of his two sons Samuel and Benjamin. There are eight articles from the hands of Jacob Hurd (1702-58) and one by his son Nathaniel.

Thus we have some light on how firmly established silversmithing was in these colonies during the 1700s. But one must see the exhibition to learn how types developed steadily, from the austerity of the late 1600s to the classic forms that Robert Adam brought to popularity three generations later. Like women's clothes or fine cabinetwork, fashions in tableware must be the "new" and not the "old," to suit that fine trade which supported workers in silks and mahogany and silver.

This is reflected in the forms displayed, as are changes in social life brought in by hot beverages—coffee, tea and chocolate. That the arts progress together is a truth we are apt to forget. Styles of houses, all their decorative contents, owners' clothes, their jewels, paintings and sculptures, all march together in harmonious groups, in a pageant centuries on centuries long.

These glistening shapes designed with admirable taste and wrought so expertly with hammer and polishing tool, fascinate our eyes with their forms, with their myriad tones and mirror-like reflections of light and shade. As surviving fragments of the domestic adornments found in homes of the well-to-do, they have precious associations with forefathers on whose thrift, courage and ideals this nation of ours was established.

Beyond these aesthetic and sentimental appeals to our pleasure and esteem, we perceive this silverware as standing for artistic expression of the English race during final decades before machines began to supplant handiwork. Then design and execution became no longer work of the same individual.

In a still broader view, we may see these objects as but recent examples of man's achievements in metal-shaping, an art that began far back in his earliest recorded history, and whose methods continued unchanged through the years when these present things were made.

In public gratitude for this extremely generous gift and in appreciation of its contribution to the pleasure and culture of Cleveland, the donor should be thought of as sensitive to all these values, while assembling the collection and when presenting it.

Color Schemes Simplified By Basic Selections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Present vogue for Regency styles has led James McCreery and Co. to choose that period for an excellent and helpful series of furnishings, so related and harmonized in color that they can be combined in any manner whatever without clashing.

The first step was to select seven basic colors that predominated in the English Regency period (1812-1830); and through research in museums these were found to have been green, rose, gold, purple, blue, brown and turquoise.

Each of these was brought into relation with all the others by having mixed with it carefully established proportions of all the remaining hues.

A basic key-tone being thus fixed, in every color, the values in all cases were graduated into six shades. Forty-two tones were thus achieved, all capable of living together in harmony.

This merchandise includes practically everything which goes into a home, from wall papers, textiles, rugs, table services, bric-à-brac, color prints and ceramics to kitchen, bathroom and closet appurtenances, all of them presented in a great variety of materials, shapes and decorative themes.

The advantage of this related-colors plan is, that the amateur decorator can choose within it anything that pleases her, and combine it with anything else in the Regency series, knowing that her colors will not clash. At the same time she can use great individuality in taste.

Beside the almost limitless choice of color schemes which is thus opened up to the decorator, her taste has wide range in the shape, size and ornamentation of the accessories. She is extremely unlikely to create a scheme similar to that of some neighbor also working with this Regency idea. Following it, one may easily go right in many different ways; it seems one could hardly go wrong at all. H. J. K.

Early American Glass at Auction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On the afternoons of Nov. 7 and 8, the superlative Early American glass collection formed by the late William T. H. Howe of Cincinnati, noted bibliophile and glass collector, will be dispersed by public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East Fifty-Seventh Street, (N. Y. C.), by order of the administratrix. Exhibition Week Days from Nov. 12.

Over 20 years or more during which Mr. Howe formed the present collection he acquired at every opportunity fine specimens from nearly every collection which came on the market either privately or at auction. Thus he built up a collection of first quality, which contains, as the present sale demonstrates, superlative examples of the greatly prized Stiegel glass.

In this group are three rare paneled vases, a type which students of American glass believe originated with the Stiegel works at Manheim, Pa., and thus stands as a pure American form. These paneled vases in the Howe collection are in emerald green, rarest of all; one in brilliant amethyst, and the third in deep sapphire blue. The beautiful daisy-in-square pattern which originated in Stiegel's glass house is seen in two amethyst glass perfume bottles in this collection; two other perfume bottles are present, one ribbed and one in diamond and fluted pattern.

One of the finest pieces representative of the skill of the early Ohio and Midwestern blowers is a deep golden amber sugar bowl with galleried rim and double-dome cover, which carries a design of delicate expanded ribbing; it is an outstanding example of the superb craftsmanship encountered in much of the off-hand glass made in the White Glass Works, Zanesville, Ohio.

Although the largest groups in the Howe collection are the blown and blown in a mold, there are as well splendid examples of Sandwich lacy and other pressed glass. Of note in this group is a rare Sandwich oblong tray with heart border enclosing the ship "Constitution" and matching heart-border dish and cover, a magnificent pair of New England Glass Company large flat plates with heart and lyre border, a Sandwich deep lapis lazuli blue creamer with opalescent tinge, and a superb octagonal plate from the Pittsburgh area, centering a basket of flowers surrounded by a strawberry vine and beaded border.

A collection of historical flasks is also present, these principally in blue, green, and amber and displaying many of the most scarce subjects, such as Jenny Lind, Capt. Bragg, Pike's Peak, Rough and Ready, Sloop and Star, Trapper and Stag, Washington and Taylor. There are also choice Ohio latticed, swirled, ribbed and corncob-pattern flasks including chesnut-shaped and "grandfather" specimens.

The Various Beauties of Woods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A five-room model California home designed by San Francisco's construction industries is an example of all-wood construction. The interior accentuates the quality and texture of the wood by using new bleaches and stains, producing variations from satin softness to driftwood ruggedness. Various plywoods are also employed. Colors of the interior furnishings are true California hues, such as Lupine Blue, Mariposa Yellow, Rhododendron Red, and Natural Wood. The yellow blends with the blond paneling of the dining room, and with the redwood paneled walls and red hangings of the living room. In the kitchen, a blue ceiling and a Lupine Blue linoleum, bordered with white, makes claim for individuality. The house exterior is of redwood, finished to accent the wood's natural beauty. White paint is used on doors, sashes, roof overhang, and garden fence.

The Right Way To Apply Varnish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To give the appearance of depth and richness to varnished doors, one should begin with a perfectly smooth surface. Any roughness that exists before the first coat will be increasingly conspicuous with each additional coat. Therefore, sand thoroughly with No. 00 sandpaper. Follow this with two to four coats of varnish, sanding lightly with the same 00 sandpaper between every coat, taking care to remove the dust.

The next to the last coat should be particularly well sanded and the last coat flowed on. Apply it first across the grain of the wood, wiping the surplus varnish after each brush stroke on the edge of the can. Then with a nearly dry brush apply long gentle strokes with the grain of the wood. This will dry to a glossy finish. If, however, you prefer a rubbed and polished finish, allow to dry for two or three weeks, then rub with finely powdered pumice stone and water, and use powdered rottenstone and oil to give the final polish.

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The News Behind the News

What do you find in the newspaper you are holding in your hands?

On the front page, headlines; history bursting into shape before your eyes. . . .

Then, on the inner pages, news you might not at first recognize as such . . . pages of advertising from your local stores. Pages of merchandise . . . an assortment of wares so varied and so complete it would take you weeks to inspect it in person!

News? Yes! Not to shake the world, perhaps, but important to matters you care about. The new dress Mary wants for the Prom (here is one illustrated—and you had no idea it would cost so little). Or Junior's new bicycle (you could not very well have *guessed* that the sporting-goods store was having a sale!).

Newspaper advertising saves you money—you can compare prices better than you could by store-to-store searching. It saves you time—you can decide just where to go before you start. And it saves you mistakes—these goods are sold exactly *as advertised!*

So read *all* the news in the newspapers! Sometimes the advertisements can mean more to you than all the foreign dispatches on Page One!

Item 1

Beautiful English Antique Furniture

The following genuine pieces are available at the prices shown which are quoted at today's rate, and include Insurance and delivery to New York, subject only to fluctuation of Exchange or Freight charges:—

Chippendale Pale Mahogany Breakfast Table with reeded edge and reeded Pedestal, circa 1790	$97.91
Sheraton Mahogany Sofa Table circa 1810	139.29
Chippendale Mahogany Secretaire Bookcase with shaped bracket feet, circa 1800	212.98
Chippendale Mahogany Pedestal Writing Desk, 2'9½"x1'6", very nice colour with pierced brasses, circa 1800	165.54
Chippendale Oval pale Mahogany Pembroke Table, measuring 2'3" x 1'6" when shut, and 2'3" x 2'11" when the flaps are up, circa 1800	75.70
Georgian Mahogany Canterbury with drawer, circa 1810	43.40
Chippendale Mahogany Arm Chair, circa 1780	56.53
Pair of Chippendale Single Chairs of similar design, 1780	84.79
Sheraton Semi-circular Card Table, circa 1790	68.64
Chippendale Oval Mahogany Breakfast Table, circa 1790	75.70
Pair of Hepplewhite Mahogany Chairs, carved and reeded back and legs, 1780	84.79
Chippendale Mahogany Drop-end Table, circa 1780	68.64
Chippendale Mahogany Drop-end Table, circa 1780	97.91

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Under a Bright Brazilian Sun

James Sawders

Presidents' Palace at Rio de Janeiro
In the foreground stands a brushman, and far in the distance Mt. Corcovado and the Christus rear their lofty heads.

Brazil to Greet Tourists With Many Fine New Hotels

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Aware that more and more tourists are turning toward the Latin American countries for their holiday travels, Brazil is now laying plans for and constructing new hotels and recreational facilities in many parts of the country.

From the world-famous Iguazu Falls in the south to Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis and finally Bello Horizonte in the State of Minas Geraes, Brzil is improving old and preparing new resort accommodations for travelers from the United States this winter.

Among the most interesting tourist developments of Brazil is the opening of a new hotel at Iguazu Falls. Argentina already has a hotel near the Falls, and Brazil has long felt the need of one. The country also is spending about $50,000 in developing the region about the Falls, which may be visited from Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, or from Buenos Aires in Argentina. The Falls plunge 210 feet and because they are wider than Victoria and Niagara combined, are one of the great sights of South America.

A survey made by the Moore-McCormack Lines, which is featuring a series of fortnightly cruises to the East Coast of South America, shows that Rio de Janeiro is now planning at least two new de luxe hotels. One will replace the Palace Hotel on the Avenida Rio Branco and will be housed in a 35-story building, which will be the highest on the continent. The other hotel will adjoin the Copacabana Palace Hotel, on Copacabana Beach.

Brazil's most spectacular hotel development is reserved for Petropolis, about 60 miles from Rio de Janeiro and a very popular mountain place for January, February, and March. It is reached by a magnificent highway which winds up and through forests where wild orchids and many exotic plants grow. Among the features planned for the new hotel is an ice rink, a novelty indeed for Brazil.

United Fruit Cruises

Virtually every colorful port on the Caribbean coast will be visited this winter by the sleek white liners of the United Fruit Company. Offering one of the most attractive series of vacation voyages in the cruise history of the company these trips will include such picturesque places as the Panama Canal Zone, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Havana, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., Honduras and Colombia, South America. Longest of the cruises, and one which is expected to attract capacity bookings through the winter months, is the 25-day holiday tour to Guatemala. Leaving New York on alternate Saturdays, this adventure in Central America includes a two weeks' stay in the rugged mountains of Guatemala. Ships of the Great White Fleet are fully equipped for deck sports, including outdoor swimming pools, motion pictures, and dancing.

New Cuba Booklet

Just for the asking, the Cuba Mail Line will send to anyone who so desires a copy of one of the most comprehensive booklets on Cuba ever published by a transportation company. The name of the attractive booklet is: "Cuba—Year 'Round Paradise." Containing 28 pages, it is illustrated with attractive photographs of Havana and interior Cuba, as well as shipboard activity aboard the liner Oriente, largest vessel in regular service to Havana.

Travel Trade "Extra"

John C. Lewis, publisher of Travel Trade, writes us that it will publish a comprehensive supplement on "Florida, All-Year Resort," which will be incorporated in the Nov. 15 issue of the publication. Interesting articles, written by heads of Chambers of Commerce from various areas in Florida, will feature the issue.

Mexican Autodrome

A huge Autodrome has been opened in Mexico City where frequent automobile races will be held especially for the entertainment of American tourists. A number of races of international importance have been planned.

'Straight Republican' Vote by Willkie

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie cast his ballot at Public School 6, Madison Avenue at 85th Street, at 9:42 a. m. (E. S. T.), today.

Asked by a radio announcer how he was going to vote, he replied, "Straight Republican." In reply to a question by an election clerk he gave his occupation as "lawyer."

He went into the voting booth to the cheers of a crowd of several hundred persons. Mrs. Willkie had preceded him.

The Republican presidential candidate wanted to go to the end of the line and wait his turn, but the crowd shouted that he should vote immediately. Mrs. Willkie wore a black dress, a trim black hat and wore a gardenia on her shoulder.

"I hope everybody, irrespective of how they vote, votes today," the candidate remarked into a microphone.

To reporters, he added:

"The right to vote is both a duty and a privilege and should be exercised by every American qualified. Thanks to all the people for the generous reception given me wherever I have been in this crusade."

President Casts Vote, Occupation Not Asked

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt cast his vote at 12:20 p. m. today in the white frame town hall of Hyde Park village.

As the 292nd voter in his election district, he spent exactly 65 seconds behind the green curtains of the booth.

His mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, and his wife, who gave her name as Anna E. Roosevelt, voted a few minutes later.

It looked like a movie studio when Mr. Roosevelt entered the hall. Batteries of cameras and lights cluttered the place.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped up to a railing and with a smile at the election board, remarked: "Good morning; how is everybody?"

"Fine. Name, please?" answered Mrs. Emma Crapson, chairman of the board and a Hyde Park housewife.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Franklin D. Roosevelt? Number 292. Please sign here."

Omitted was the usual question about the President's occupation and his usual reply that he is a farmer.

Tasman Air Line Makes Rapid Strides Despite War

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War has tended to obscure commercial aviation development in the south Pacific. Though its opening six months ago was largely unheralded a report of four months of operation by the Tasman Empire Airways, Ltd., the principal connecting link between Pan American Airway's New Zealand service and the British Empire routes, shows a virtually perfect record of scheduled flights completed over one of the most notorious weather stretches on the globe.

In four months of operation, up to the end of August the two Tasman Empire Airways' flying boats, "Aotearoa" and "Awarua," completed an average of 97.6 per cent flights scheduled over the 1,340-mile overwater hop between Auckland and Sydney.

From the very first accurate weather forecasting has been a major concern of the trans-Tasman service. The regularity of schedule has been surprising inasmuch as weather predictions in the early stages were unreliable even with the best of co-operation by the Australian and New Zealand Meteorological Services.

Since then, meteorological services have been vastly improved through a wide network of weather reporting stations. As a result the schedules of overwater operation have been as reliable as any operating over land routes. Owing to the trans-Tasman company's basic policy of "safety first" one eastbound trip was cancelled and two trips were delayed on account of exceptionally bad weather.

In the first 15 weeks of operation the trans-Tasman service was flown once a week in each direction, but from the fifteenth of August was increased to three flights in each direction every fortnight in order to make closer connections with the American service from San Francisco to Auckland. The volume of business is such at present that Tasman Empire Airways may consider amending its schedules to a thrice weekly service.

U. S.-Australian Prospects

Although Pan American Airways hopes eventually to enter Australia under terms of reciprocal landing rights, thus extending the present service, it has not yet officially applied to the Australian Government for landing rights on the east coast of Australia.

It is by no means certain that any such application will meet with approval, though Cabinet Ministers have refused so far to indicate which way the verdict would go. The whole question is regarded as "ticklish," one Minister said, but it is known that the Government takes the view that the entry of Pan American Airways into the Tasman run would mean serious competition to the already heavily - subsidized flying - boat service of Empire Airways across the Tasman. The British, New Zealand, and British Government, partners in the trans-Tasman service, are averse to increasing their subsidies, especially during the war. The existing service, Australian authorities state, is adequate for present needs, and if expansion is called for, Australia should provide men and machines.

Meanwhile, Pan American Airways has established a direct link between Australia and its flying-boats. It is operating a service by a luxurious yacht, the Southern Seas, 827 tons, between the east coast of Australia and Noumea, capital of French New Caledonia and the last halt before New Zealand. The yacht makes a fortnightly connection with the Clippers, thus establishing a seven-days schedule between Sydney and San Francisco. The cost of £202 (Australian currency) compares with £232 by means of the trans-Tasman flying-boat and the full Clipper flight from Auckland, occupying five days.

The Southern Seas is a luxuriously appointed motor-yacht 230 feet long, with a 30 foot beam. It cruises at 12 knots. It has 20 two-berth staterooms with attached baths. All rooms are air-conditioned and steam-heated. It has promenade, sports, and sun decks, and is fitted with full radio equipment. This combined yacht-Clipper service is expected to be popular with Australians. The yacht trip from Sydney to Noumea takes four days.

Putting Your Garden to Bed for the Winter

By now most of the fall planting should have been completed, and tender bulbs and roots lifted and stored in a dry cellar. The rest of the withered flower stalks in the garden can be cut down and burned so they won't harbor larvae and insect eggs to hatch the following year.

Lay in your mulching material for use after the ground has frozen. You will not need to cover everything, unless you are a very fussy gardener or have no trees. Leaves, especially oak leaves, make adequate protection for most hardy perennials and shrubs, and all that is necessary (or, at least, all that is done) in many gardens is just to let the leaves drift and stay there till Spring. If you do this, however, be careful lest too many of the wrong kind (such as maple leaves, which mat down and hold too much moisture) cover the garden in the wrong spots. Foxglove and other flowers with a basal growth that stays green all Winter are apt to rot if moisture freezes onto them.

Lately glass wool has been coming to the fore as a mulching material. It is easy to handle, can be saved and used from year to year, repels rodents, does not hold water, gives excellent insulation, and seems to be a fine all round Winter mulch. Better known mulches are evergreen boughs, straw, salt hay, tobacco stems, pine needles, peat moss, and, sometimes rotted manure.

Plants' Location Important

Winter mulching is done primarily to protect shallow-rooted plants and newly set out plants whose roots are not very well established; to keep them from heaving out of the ground and becoming wind-or sun-burned. So a great deal of your mulching will depend on where a thing is located, and whether or not it has any natural protection.

In a climate where the temperature goes below ten degrees, special attention should be paid to tender climbing roses, the majority of hybrid teas, and to some of the hybrid perpetuals and polyanthas. Water the roses well if the Auutmn has been dry, and bring soil to mound around them as high as eight inches. Then, after the ground has frozen, mulch with strawy, rotted manure or peat. The tender climbers should be laid to the ground and hilled with earthbeforehand.

Don't forget to water all shrubs and perennials that have been set out since last summer. This is most necessary, yet easy to forget when the weather grows cold. Small evergreens and deciduous shrubs that have been newly planted can have oak leaves heaped about them and bushel baskets placed over them. Larger shrubs—at least in the colder regions—may need a two-sided fence built around them. (A grocery box with an end and one side knocked out often does admirably.) Taller, more spindly, newly planted trees should be staked to the ground in three or four places as well as being mulched.

Leaves for Humus

Buddleias, which die back to the ground in the North, can be cut down now or the branches may be used to catch leaves for mulching. If you have a number of trees in your yard you will have leaves to burn. Do as much of this now as is possible, so there will be fewer in the Spring. Don't forget, though, to save some leaves for your humus pile, as many as you can, for they make the best humus there is.

Cover your vegetable and annual flower beds with rotted manure and turn the ground under once, leaving it in rough furrows for the Winter. This will destroy many of the pests there, and it can be evened out in the Spring. Pull out any weeds before doing this, and burn them to destroy seeds. A handful of bone meal sprinkled around lilies-of-the-valley and other flowers which are usually neglected will be greatly appreciated and yield a reward of larger, more abundant blossoms.

If the water in your pool is two feet or more in depth you can leave it in all Winter. Take the gold fish and other "animals" out first, and place in an indoor aquarium; then put several heavy branches in the pool water so the ice won't freeze too solidly and crack the cement. If you prefer cleaning out the whole thing this Fall, fill the excavation with leaves. If hardy water plants are left in, the pool can be covered with boards, and these in turn piled with leaves and branches. Most water lilies will come through all right that way, even though the water might not be the required two and a half feet.

Emily Seaber Parcher

A Tuesday feature

Bank Data Sought In Vote Inquiry

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5 (AP)—Subpoenas for the records of 20 banks in the Philadelphia area were issued yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury investigating charges of election and registration irregularities in eastern Pennsylvania.

The banks were directed to produce the records at 10 a. m. Wednesday—the day after the election—and show all payments of $2,500 or more to "any committee or group or representative thereof."

The subpoenas were drawn by Assistant United States Attorney James P. McCormick and went to banks in Philadelphia and four near-by counties.

Neither Mr. McCormick nor United States Attorney Gerald A. Gleeson, who convened the jury a month ahead of its usual time, would comment. Major leaders of both political parties were directed last week to appear before the jury immediately after tomorrow's election.

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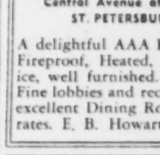

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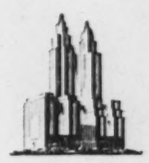

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The Home Forum

Sunlight Over the Basques

SOMEONE ASKED me, quite lately, whether it was indignation that I felt when I read of the head of the Gestapo crossing the Franco-Spanish border at Irun. But I don't think it was that at all. What I did feel, as it seems to me, was rather bewilderment at the thought of such a man in the presence of my exquisite Basque country. The irony of it! I could not imagine the Gestapo chief, hedged about with all the hideous implications of his task, so much as walking at large through such beauty.

For the Basque country must still be beautiful, no matter to what base contacts it has been subjected since I was there. To me, it will remain beautiful always. Probably it is impertinent for me to refer to it as *my* Basque country, and yet I cannot give up a treasured sense of possession. Having traveled unwillingly south from Paris to stay ten days at Hendaye, the place so elated me that I could scarcely leave it after six weeks. It rewards one a thousand-fold. Far beyond one's demands, it heaps loveliness, it heaps riches at one's feet. Almost it is beyond rationality: such vivid, intense, reckless color of sea and mountains, of sky and all growing things. One is driven sometimes in out of the sheer splendor of it; one closes his eyes and is incredulous, but after a time one necessarily looks again. Each morning it makes a fresh impact. I do wonder if Herr Himmler troubled to glance in its direction, or did he just step grimly from one train to another beneath that sooty railroad-shed at Irun?

* * *

Our hotel should have belonged, at some time in its career, to the setting of a musical comedy. After lunch, as Angela Thirkell might have said, we sat on the terrace in the company of the other guests, of the little gesticulating French proprietor and his brother, the white-capped and white-aproned chef. We shared news from our letters; we exclaimed or expostulated or we were amused over items in the newspapers from Paris or Madrid. Every morning the old grandmother would be standing in the door of the salon when we went down for *petit déjeuner*. With one hand, she would push back the plush curtain, with the other point to the sky and to the whole glorious out-of-doors, exclaiming: "Voyez, Mademoiselle, le beau soleil!" The warmth that was in her voice as she caressed those words! It was her personal pride which was involved. The weather of the Basque country could not let her down.

Day after day it was almost unbearably lovely. Rain? What was rain? We had forgotten. Every morning we would wake to a slightly unreal world of the theater, floodlit, airless, perfectly, brilliantly preserved under glass. The muted din of church bells would reach us from Fuenterrabia, the first Spanish town beyond the Bidassoa River which marks the boundary. Silent boats would be slipping into the river shadows and then out into the dazzlingly sunny reaches. At night they were there, too, so people told us, for smuggling was still carried on. If you know Pierre Loti's "Ramuntcho," you will understand. Then, after we had dressed, we went down, were greeted by the grandmother in the doorway, and emerged upon the pebbled terrace where our breakfasts were served. The terrace was so bathed in sunshine that sometimes we would with relief pull our table around a corner into the shade. Later, on the beach, the identical story would be repeated. There was a frantically gay procession of awninged tents, and the sea was so blue that it hurt. We would turn our backs upon it and, walking to the end of the breakwater just at the spot where the Bidassoa empties into the Bay of Biscay, we would sit on a wall with our feet dangling while we gazed upon those quiet blue-gray foothills of the Pyrenees which acted as a back-drop for the scene. Across on the opposite coast, creamy waves broke against the first rocky promontory of Spain. It was all so lavish, so outrageously pictorial as to belong only to the world of the theater. And what would Herr Himmler, the realist, have to do with that?

* * *

It is beyond my knowledge how he crossed the border at Irun. In an armored car or an even more determinedly defended railroad coach? We used to walk. It was so pleasant an adventure that we invented all sorts of errands. Usually we imagined we needed a new pair of *espadrilles*, those native canvas shoes with rope soles which were so practical for the beach. We might have them in green or in scarlet, in white or in a sort of Roman stripe. We had only to visit the shop of the old maker who would amiably carry out our orders. And, after we had dealt with him, we would wander about the strange little town of Irun, with its tall dark old balconied houses, with its thronged cattle market under the heavy leafage of gray-green lime trees. The town would be overrun with serious-faced Basque farmers, hands thrust deep in pockets, bright berets pulled low across their foreheads. The cattle lowed and stirred restlessly in their pens. There was something disturbing, something slightly ominous about Irun. Perhaps it was a foreboding of the coming of Herr Himmler.

* * *

Laden with *espadrilles* and with other trophies, we would straggle back again across the international bridge between Irun and Hendaye. The Spanish soldiers in their absurdly shiny black hats, the front brims turned up straight from their faces, would hand us back our passports, relinquished when we started on our expedition. The sun would be setting behind the Pyrenees, making them more smoky-blue, more Velasquez-like than ever. The steep stone-paved streets of Hendaye would be quite dim already with the dusk. We climbed into the local tram, to travel the three miles to Hendaye-Plage—the tram which so frequently ran mischievously off its track and, like our hotel, bespoke nothing so much as musical comedy. We never quite knew when it would start, but it did not matter particularly; for the little garrulous proprietor and his jocular brother, the chef, would not let us go hungry however late we might be.

Yes, I know what has been happening in Irun, in Hendaye, since I was there. I have looked at innumerable tragic photographs of evacuées who crossed that international bridge, laden pitifully with their few rescued household possessions. I have read of escapes and captures, of adventures more terrible, more breathtaking than any in detective stories—because these are happening incredibly right under our own eyes. I hear the feet of marching men, monotonous, stolid, never hesitating; I hear cries, shouts, protests, shots—all within sight of that indigo sea, the surf breaking on the first Spanish promontory, and the blue-gray Velasquez-like back-drop of the Pyrenees. None of this seems to me plausible. I hear, I read, but I cannot visualize it. I cannot believe in the presence of Herr Himmler in the country of the gallant Basques. I am certain that not even he could more than momentarily rob it of its radiance.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Language of The Flemish Painters

THE ONLY THING the painter could add to good materials and good workmanship was *thoroughness*, and this is one of the most striking characteristics of the early Flemish painters. Study a Memling or Van Eyck picture as long as you like—the next time you settle down to study it, you note details you missed the first time. And unless you are morbidly observant you will continue to make fresh discoveries each time you come back.

In other lands, where the painter was a free lance, there was no hope for him unless he could find a rich and powerful patron, preferably royal or ecclesiastical. Once found there was the ever-present problem of keeping his favor, and the inclinations of the artist were inevitably subordinated to the dictates of expediency.

The great painters of the time in Italy dashed off their pictures with staggering speed. A great canvas was covered in a week or two. But your Flemish painter was not flogged by any such urge. He had the feeling that he was painting something to last. He knew that hasty work would lose him the esteem of his colleagues and that no amount of extra money would make up for that. So he settled down and spent months and sometimes years on his pictures.

The result was that he painted not only with more leisure and calm but also with the assurance of a man free from the necessity to govern his work by the whims of powerful patrons.

His field was almost entirely limited to religious painting and portraits, and his work was further simplified by the fact that his pictures were addressed to an educated public—in the sense that the poorest and humblest knew and recognized his symbols.

He had a conventional symbol for every thought, for every character. He could give visible form to ideas which we can no longer express on canvas but only through language beyond the understanding of our public. This gave him a clear language to speak to rich and poor alike.—From "Belgium," by HUGH GIBSON, copyright, 1939, by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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Can Someone Tell Me?

Those ducks beneath a weeping willow tree
On an island in the pond
Arrested me.
I could not tell why I stopped and looked;
It would not have been so interesting
If the ducks were gone
And the trees wept long green fronds
Above the small island;
Also the ducks on the island with no
weeping willows
Would not have drawn me;
Can someone tell me
Why ducks beneath weeping willows
On a small island in a pond
Captivated me?

HELEN ECKERT

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EAST TOWER OF THE MERIDIAN GATE, PEKING: *A Color Print by Katherine Jowett*

THE EAST TOWER of the famous Wu Men, or Meridian Gate, was the one used by the Emperor on state occasions. It is the grandest of all the official entrances to the Forbidden City. When the Emperor passed through the central archway—reserved for his use alone—a bell was struck in the tower above. In the vast courtyard to the right of the Tower, he welcomed his troops on their return from battle or received the prisoners they had captured. It was here that, with pomp and ceremony, he bestowed presents on ambassadors or vassels and caused the lunar calendar, for the entire empire, to be distributed at New Year.

At one time, elephants, trained to kneel at the Emperor's approach, used to stand close outside the echoing, tunnel-like gateway through which he passed when he left the Palace.

The towers and gatehouse have now been arranged as a historical museum, in which are housed ancient armor and weapons. Today, through these once sacrosanct precincts, the heedless populace goes back and forth; hawkers squat beneath the trees, and bird-lovers air their pets in the sunshine.

The man in the foreground is carrying his birdcage with its blue cloth cover. He is on his way to join other bird-owners, who one and all take a leisurely delight in listening to the tentative pipings of their pets.

"La perfection est normale"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE TERME "normal" s'emploie généralement pour désigner ce qui s'accorde avec le type, l'étalon, la norme établie par l'usage ou le consentement général. Dans sa lettre aux Romains (8:7, version anglaise), l'apôtre Paul dit: "L'entendement charnel est inimitié contre Dieu; car la chair ne se soumet pas à la loi de Dieu, et même elle ne le peut pas." L'entendement charnel voudrait juger de la santé par les conditions matérielles et décider si elle est normale. Le mal, contrefaisant le bien, prétend établir les normes de la conduite humaine. Les sens matériels allèguent que le bonheur consiste à se livrer aux fantaisies qu'ils suggèrent. Mais en Science Chrétienne, on s'aperçoit que ces étalons variables n'ont aucun fondement réel dans la Vérité. Seule la compréhension spirituelle peut nous faire voir ce qui constitue la santé et le bonheur véritables.

Luc nous dit, au chapitre huit, que lorsque Jésus le Christ et ses disciples abordèrent au pays des Gérasséniens, ils rencontrèrent un homme "possédé de plusieurs démons;" la Bible en donne cette description: "Depuis fort longtemps il ne portait pas de vêtements, il ne demeurait pas dans une maison, mais dans les tombeaux." Or Jésus connaissait le statut spirituel de l'homme réel, créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de Dieu; aussi put-il immédiatement guérir, par la méthode divine, les apparences désordonnées et les actions anormales qui se présentaient. Quand les gens sortirent pour voir ce qui s'était passé, ils virent l'ancien démoniaque "assis aux pieds de Jésus, habillé et dans son bon sens."

La Science du christianisme déclare que l'homme, reflet spirituel de son créateur, est toujours harmonieux. Il exprime les divins attributs — la stabilité, la sagesse, l'harmonie. Les apparences déraisonnables et l'activité déréglée sont étrangères à l'homme de Dieu, à l'homme réel, exprimant toujours la rectitude. Toute altération de la santé, quelle qu'en soit l'apparence, doit être récusée comme étant étrangère à la perfection spirituelle. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit notamment (p. 104): "D'après la Science Chrétienne, la perfection est normale, — non pas miraculeuse. Vêtue, et dans son Entendement juste, l'individualité de l'homme est sans péché, impérissable, harmonieuse, éternelle."

Auprès des malades, la réalisation du fait que la santé représente la condition normale est un facteur de guérison et de rétablissement. Celui dont la conscience est pénétrée de compassion chrétienne peut vraiment aider son prochain avec une patience sans bornes, une inlassable bonté. L'origine spirituelle de la Science Chrétienne est attestée par son pouvoir guérisseur. La Science divine nous fait clairement comprendre notre inaliénable héritage de santé; et l'Amour pourvoit à tous les besoins. Négliger les attentions dont le bon sens et la Science Chrétienne font voir la nécessité à l'égard des malades, cela ne constituerait pas une attitude chrétiennement scientifique. Mais ce qui apporte la guérison, c'est la compréhension spirituelle, en dehors de tous les moyens ou modes matériels.

La guérison spirituelle dont Jésus le Christ donna l'exemple et qui se démontre en Science Chrétienne repose sur le fait que Dieu est bon, qu'Il a créé l'homme à Sa propre ressemblance. Le mal essaie vainement de prendre l'aspect du bien, de se faire passer pour normal: quels que soient le masque dont il se couvre, ses prétentions de plaisir ou de profit, on constatera que ses méthodes n'ont aucun rapport avec l'homme réel. Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, les jeunes gens comme les adultes peuvent avoir une conduite normale et la maintenir jusque dans les détails de l'existence quotidienne. La Science Chrétienne est en quelque sorte l'instrument qui nous permet de reconnaître ce qui vaut le mieux pour les humains.

Par divers canaux, la réclame présente comme une chose normale l'usage des spiritueux, du tabac ou des excitants. Elle cherche à nous convaincre qu'il s'agit là d'habitudes encourageant la camaraderie, peut-être aussi d'une marque de distinction ou de jouissances réelles. Or la Science Chrétienne nous apprend que les distractions du sens matériel ne sont jamais normales, naturelles ou nécessaires. Les arguments du sens matériel sont spécieux, et la Science divine démasque bien leur fausseté: elle montre que ce sont des croyances illusoires, n'apportant aucune satisfaction réelle. Même si l'opinion générale les sanctionne, les coutumes indésirables ne favorisent jamais les progrès spirituels. Dans son *Message to The Mother Church for 1900* (p. 6), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Tel s'est peut-être adonné à l'usage du tabac, il jure, il se débauche, il enfreint les commandements de Dieu; et pour lui c'est non pas l'obscurité mais la lumière qui vient détruire ses faux appétits, le délivrant de l'esclavage du péché et faisant de lui l'humble et tendre disciple de Christ, vêtu et dans son bon sens."

Le bonheur est spirituel, car la joie se trouve dans l'Entendement. Lorsqu'on cherche le bonheur dans un changement de lieu, qu'on le fait dépendre de la personnalité ou d'une belle situation, il échoue sur les basfonds des mécomptes ou de la satiété. Lorsqu'on le cherche dans l'Entendement, on trouve des récompenses permanentes qui délassent et donnent toute satisfaction.

La Science Chrétienne permet de voir que le bonheur n'implique pas l'ascétisme, dont l'influence glacerait et restreindrait l'activité intelligente et salutaire. Tout en reconnaissant la perfection réelle de l'homme, le Scientiste Chrétien ne néglige aucun des pas qui sont humainement nécessaires. Les bons procédés, les contacts qui nous élèvent, la saine littérature répondent à des besoins temporaires, tandis que nous réalisons progressivement que Dieu est Tout et que l'homme est Sa réflexion.

L'homme spirituel — idée de l'Entendement — est toujours parfait. S'attachant en pensée à l'homme parfait, le Scientiste Chrétien apprend la manière d'apprécier la bonté véritable et d'en jouir. Il abjure tout ce qui est indigne. La soif de spiritualité caractérise une conscience où domine l'élément céleste, constamment en rapport avec ce qu'un poète anglais nomme "la bonté providentielle toujours proche."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Perfection is normal"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD "normality," as generally employed, may be said to indicate whatever adheres to type, standard, or form, as established by custom or general consent. The Apostle Paul in his letter to the Romans (8:7) says, "The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." The "carnal mind" would judge normal health by material conditions. Evil, counterfeiting good, would claim to establish the standard of normal conduct. Material sense alleges that the indulgence of its vagaries establishes the norm of happiness. However, these variable bases are understood in Christian Science to be without actual foundation in Truth. Through spiritual understanding alone can that which constitutes true health and happiness be determined.

In the eighth chapter of Luke it is recorded that when Christ Jesus and his disciples came to the country of the Gadarenes, they encountered a demoniac, described as one "which had devils long time, and ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs." Jesus, knowing as he did the spiritual status of the real man, in God's own image and likeness, immediately healed, through divine means, the unnatural aspects and abnormal actions which presented themselves. When the people came to see what had been done, they found the former demoniac "sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed, and in his right mind."

The Science of Christianity sets forth that man, as the spiritual reflection of his Maker, is ever harmonious. He expresses the Godlike attributes of stability, wisdom, and harmony. Irrational appearance and irregular activity are alien to God's man, the real man, who ever expresses wholesomeness. Any impairment of health, whatever its guise, is to be challenged as a departure from spiritual perfection. In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 104): "According to Christian Science, perfection is normal,—not miraculous. Clothed, and in its right Mind, man's individuality is sinless, deathless, harmonious, eternal."

In the sick-room, the realization that health is the normal condition, operates to heal and to restore. Thought imbued with Christly compassion enables one to care for the needs of the sufferer with unmeasured patience and untiring loving kindness. The healing power of Christian Science attests its spiritual origin. Divine Science brings a clear sense of our inalienable heritage of health, and Love supplies all requirements. To disregard the care that common sense and Christian Science indicate to be necessary in meeting the needs of the sick, is not Christianly scientific. Spiritual understanding, apart from all material means and modes, brings healing.

Spiritual healing, as exemplified by Christ Jesus and demonstrated in Christian Science, is predicated on the fact that God is good, and that He has created man in His own likeness. Evil may vainly assume the semblance of good, may claim to be normal, but under whatever mask, pleasurable or profitable, it appears, its processes will be found foreign to the real man. Through the teachings of Christian Science, normal conduct, for both young people and adults, may be properly maintained even in the minutiae of human affairs. Christian Science serves as a gauge to determine what is best for the individual.

Through various advertising media, the use of intoxicants, tobacco, and other forms of indulgence, is presented as normal. The inference is that the cultivation of such habits is significant of good fellowship, a mark of distinction, a means to satisfying pleasure. Through Christian Science, it may be learned that the distractions of material sense are neither normal, natural, nor needful. These specious arguments of material sense are effectively exposed by divine Science as illusive beliefs, devoid of true satisfaction. Undesirable practices, despite the sanction of popular opinion, are never aids to spiritual progress. Mrs. Eddy states in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 6), "To a man who uses tobacco, is profane, licentious, and breaks God's commandments, that which destroys his false appetites and lifts him from the stubborn thrall of sin to a meek and loving disciple of Christ, clothed and in his right mind, is not darkness but light."

Happiness is spiritual, for joy inheres in Mind. When happiness is sought in place, personality, or position, it founders on the shallows of disappointment and satiety. When sought in Mind, its appointments are refreshing, permanent, and satisfying.

Viewed through the lens of Christian Science, happiness involves no asceticism which would exercise chilling restraint of intelligent and useful activities. The Christian Scientist, recognizing the real man's perfection, observes necessary human footsteps. All right behavior, elevating contacts, salutary literature, fulfill temporary requirements in the progressive realization that God is All, and man His reflection.

Mind's idea, spiritual man, is forever perfect. Holding thought to the perfect man, the Christian Scientist learns how to appreciate and enjoy true goodness. He abjures whatever is unworthy. The yearning for spirituality characterizes heavenly-mindedness, constantly *en rapport* with "providential goodness ever nigh."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Prelude to a Friendship

IT WAS ON a summer afternoon, in the St. George's Café in London, that a friendship which has now lasted for the greater part of a lifetime actually began. I can remember clearly the circumstances and the scene. We met downstairs—de la Mare was waiting for me at the door . . . I can remember the position of our table, at which very soon we were joined by Ralph Hodgson, of whom de la Mare had just time to whisper to me that he had published a few poems here and there and was interested in dogs. Admirable qualifications! I could, I thought, have guessed about the dogs, if not about the poems. Such things leave their influence. At any rate I was not surprised; Ralph Hodgson was a person with whom I instantly felt in sympathy. . . .

The St. George's Café evidently was a favorite gathering place for Georgian poets. At all events several of them were there, and Edward Thomas, who was de la Mare's great friend, sat down at our table. . . . Presently, to my relief, he departed, and we were left alone to sit talking till it should be time for me to go to my opera—*Götterdämmerung*. Richter was conducting *Tannhauser*, *The Meistersinger*, *Tristan*, and two cycles of *The Ring*, and it was this, really, that had brought me to London. . . . It may seem odd that at sixteen I should have been an ardent Wagnerian, and that in middle-age I should have turned to Verdi and the Italians, the change being usually the other way round. But it was partly the singing of Caruso and Bonci that converted me—and later of Pertille and Rosa Ponselle.

My companion, however, was not interested in opera, and we talked chiefly of writing, though of other things too. A first conversation, when it is to be the prelude to a friendship, has for me at all events, a particular kind of interest that makes it different from any other. One is making discoveries, and with each discovery, each recognition, there is a sense of growing intimacy: there is more than interest, there is a sort of excitement. Everything is unknown, experimental; it is all as different as possible from the tranquil confidence that follows later.—FORREST REID, in "Private Road." (London: Faber.)

Refluence

O lovely world, what could be lovelier
Than this clear sky, when summer days still hover,
And the insistent bee seeks the last clover?
Squirrels begin their hoarding; woods astir
With winter plans reward the forager,
And the heart pauses, that was once a rover,
Whispering: "Summer has been, summer is over.
Frost has been tapping at the prickled burr."

Honey pressed deeper in the golden cells
Of the full comb is sweeter as the bee
Drains from each flower more sweet; the swinging bells
That crickets chime, quicken the memory
As the resurgent sound in spiraled shells,
Echoing seasons tidal as the sea.

SARA KING CARLETON

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Port Officers Protest Cut In Service to Gulf

Authority says Boston shipments face stoppage unless new vessels are put on run.

In a vigorous protest to the United States Maritime Commission against the scheduled discontinuance of coastwise freight service of the Lykes-Coastwise Line, which has been maintained between Boston and ports in the Gulf of Mexico during the past five years, the Boston Port Authority today asked the Commission to relieve a serious situation by allocation of some sort of tonnage to that company for the continuance of service.

Four ships of the company, which have been on the Boston run, were built between the years of 1918 and 1920 and have been sold to English and Scottish interests. The last sailing is scheduled late in November. Shippers and receivers of freight, as well as labor and other affected groups already have registered protests against the discontinuance.

Representatives of waterfront labor groups appealed to the Port Authority after the latter's protest had been sent to Washington.

A similar protest to Washington is to be made by the labor group.

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Port Authority, said a similar service from Boston to the Gulf, which was operated by Moore-McCormack Lines, had been discontinued a few months ago, and that with the Lykes Line stopped the Port's coastwise service would be seriously curtailed.

Copies of the protest to the Commission were sent to the Lykes-Coastwise Line.

Army Will Survey Onset Bay Ready To Widen Channel

A survey of Onset Bay to estimate the cost of improvements requested by residents of that section of Cape Cod is about to be started under auspices of United States Army engineers, it was learned here today.

Residents ask that the State-improved channel in Onset Bay be widened to 150 feet at a depth of 15 feet from the federally-improved channel to the "turning basin" adjacent to the Town Wharf. The "turning basin" itself would be enlarged to 20 acres, with a channel 100 feet wide and 8 feet deep along the south side to deep water opposite Lydia Point under the proposed improvements.

Army engineers will study the potential benefits of the proposed projects and determine the character of the material to be removed as well as to estimate the cost before submitting a report in accordance with orders from Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers at Washington.

Defense Housing Contract Is Let

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority approved today a $935,961 contract with E. Turgeon, Providence, R. I., for construction of the 262-unit "Hillside Avenue" housing project in Newport, R. I.

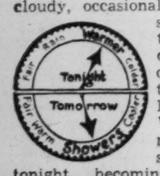
Officials said work would begin immediately and provide 1,000 jobs for six months.

The project will house families of enlisted men and civilian workers at naval torpedo and training stations and hospitals.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, occasional light showers, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday showers with continued mild temperature followed by colder Wednesday night; moderate southwest winds tonight becoming occasionally fresh Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 55.



Maine: Showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, warmer in east portion followed by colder Wednesday night.

Vermont: Showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, colder in afternoon.

New Hampshire: Showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, colder in afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Light showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday showers, colder in west portion in afternoon.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and warmer tonight; Wednesday colder in late afternoon or at night.

Official Temperatures

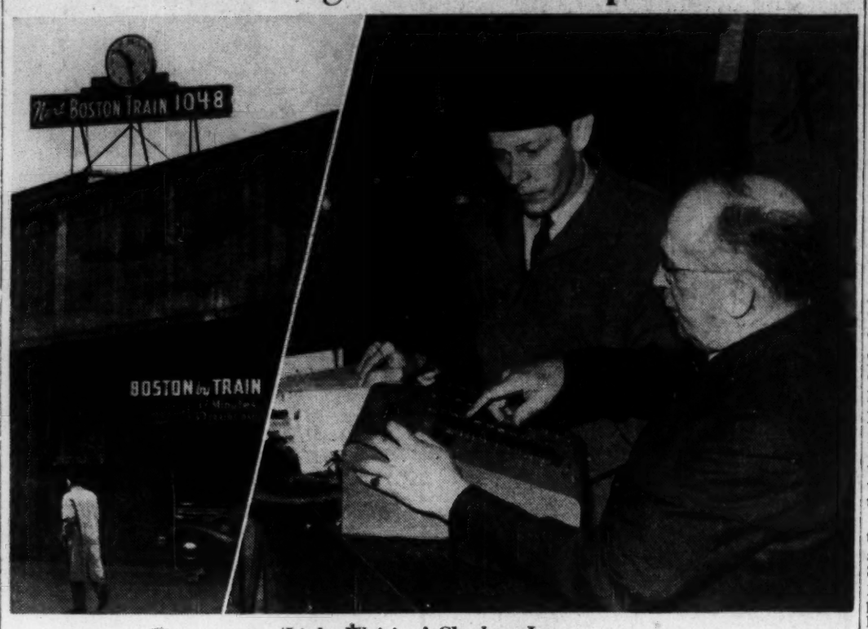
	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	50	New York	53	51
Chicago	51	51	Norfolk	52	51
Denver	20	18	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	41	41	St. Louis	50	49
Los Angeles	62	51	San Francisco	52	46
Miami	76	75	Washington	50	49
Minneapolis	39	38			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 5.
B—Minimum, previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:20 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 3:50 a. m.; height, 9.9.
Light all vehicles by 5:03 tonight.

Something New in Timepieces



'Light Writing' Clock at Lynn

Left—This clock, first of its kind in the United States, was placed in service in Central Square, Lynn, today, by the Boston & Maine Railroad. By means of a typewriter device in the ticket office of the station, a railroad employee can write the departure time of the next train near the face of the timepiece.

Right—Ernest G. Hall, ticket agent for the B. & M. (right), tests the numerical control of the new "light writing" device, and Henry F. McCarthy, Passenger Traffic Manager of the road, looks on. The device will flash the departure time of 39 trains a day on two clocks in Central Square.

Sharon, N. H., Hops to Front For Willkie

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—The town of Hart's Location today counted a vote of three for Wendell Willkie to five for President Roosevelt to bring the early total for two towns in New Hampshire—first in the Nation to report—to 27 for Mr. Willkie and 12 for Mr. Roosevelt.

In 1936 the voters of Hart's Location in the White Mountains cast 11 votes for President Roosevelt and four for his Republican opponent, Alf M. Landon.

SHARON, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—Voting by candlelight, this quiet little southern New Hampshire farming town that hasn't electricity, a store, a church, or even a policeman staked its claim today as the first in the nation to report in the Presidential election.

Traditionally Republican, it gave 24 votes to Wendell Willkie and seven to President Roosevelt.

The balloting compared with the 1936 vote of 13 for Alf Landon and three for the President, and the 1932 count of 11 for Herbert Hoover and one for Mr. Roosevelt.

The voting, in the 175-year-old colonial, red-brick, one-room school house on the pine tree slopes of Temple Mountain, began at a minute after midnight—way past the usual bedtime for most of the 60 residents of this town—but they stayed and ate and laughed and liked it.

It took just five minutes for all the town's registered voters to be recorded.

Immediately, George C. Keeler, investment broker and Town Moderator, began announcing the result, ballot by ballot. As he did so, the voters crammed into children's schoolroom seats—some sitting in the same places they occupied as far back as half a century ago.

The counting was completed at 12:12 a. m. (EST)—hours before the great majority of polling places throughout the nation even had opened.

Then the 16 men and 12 women voters—three of the votes were cast by absentee ballot—gathered about and calmly discussed the ballot totals. Some of the voters were in their best clothes; others included overalls or aprons in their attire.

As they waited for the polls to open, they enjoyed a chicken pie supper, served by the Monadnock Region Association, a non-political group, which instituted the early voting.

None would admit to being weary as the hours passed. As Charles N. Wilson, a farmer and the town's oldest resident explained:

"I'm not a bit tired. I got up late—6:30. I usually get up at 4:30."

To Victor E. Hellgren, who served 18 years as a Selectman, the "midnight voting party" was "a change for good in the town 'cause we don't have changes here very often."

To Herbert Young, casting his first ballot, it was "great stuff."

"Everything went off fine," said Mr. Keeler. "We may do it again sometime."

The voters arrived from the surrounding countryside by foot and by automobile. One, Miss Edith Wilson, a nurse, traveled from Baltimore to vote in her home town.

Sharon gave Dr. Robert O. Blood, Republican candidate for governor, 21 votes to seven for Clyde Keefe, his Democratic opponent. The three absentee ballots could apply to the presidential contest only, under New Hampshire law.

Opposing State Chairmen Confident of Full Victory

Republican Campaign

Massachusetts will give Wendell L. Willkie "a majority of at least 200,000 votes and will elect the entire Republican State ticket," Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, confidently predicted today following the close of the State's most interesting and liveliest campaigns in years.

The G. O. P. Chairman said his victory predictions were based on "independent polls which showed Republicans remaining solidly behind the national and State tickets, while thousands of Democrats and independents are swinging from President Roosevelt to Willkie."

Mr. Sirois's confidence was backed by that of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who predicted "a glorious Republican victory" as he cast his vote at the Church of the Redeemer in Chestnut Hill.

Today's voting followed last-minute drives by the Republican State ticket nominees in Greater Boston, while G. O. P. torchlight parades were staged in numerous communities throughout the State.

Governor Saltonstall wound up his campaign with a whirlwind tour through Cambridge, Somerville, Belmont, Arlington, Medford and Watertown.

He asked voter support on his "record of honest achievement."

Mr. Parkman ended an attack upon his opponent, Senator David I. Walsh, by saying:

"Senator Walsh, in short, has been and is for a policy of appeasement and weakness in which he sets his own judgment above that of every expert qualified to know our needs for national defense, above the reasoned convictions of both the candidates for President, above the decisions of the majority of his colleagues in the Congress and of the American people. I stand for a policy of strength and firmness and I say to you that such a policy is our only assurance that war will be kept away from our shores."

Democratic Campaign

Massachusetts will give President Roosevelt victory "by at least 100,000 votes and will elect the entire Democratic ticket," William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, predicted today as one of the most exciting political campaigns in the Commonwealth's history came to a close.

At the same time spokesmen at Democratic headquarters pointed to the heavy voting in Boston and other cities in the early morning hours as evidence supporting their confident assertions.

"At no time," said Mr. Burke, "were we in the slightest doubt as to the outcome of this election, and events of the last few days have increased our estimate of victory for President Roosevelt by at least 100,000 votes. Factual reports from workers in the field indicate a tremendous vote all over the State and that the ticket head by Attorney General Paul A. Dever will win a magnificent victory."

Attorney General Dever's last campaign words, as he cast his ballot, were: "We expect to win by a decisive margin."

All Democratic candidates conducted intensive last-minute drives last night. Mr. Dever, Senator Walsh, and other members of the ticket concentrated upon Boston and Suffolk County—where the Democrats expect to roll up substantial majorities to offset Republican strength in other parts of the State.

Mr. Dever made a final 10-minute radio address last evening, being introduced as the "next Governor of the State" by John P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Senator Walsh, seeking his fourth term, stressed that his great objective for the Nation is to secure "justice, economic, political and social justice."

A Candidate Votes

By a Staff Photographer

Henry Parkman, Jr., at the Polls

Accompanied by Mrs. Parkman the Republican candidate for the United States Senate voted an hour after the polls opened at First Church of Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Streets.

G.O.P. Denies Challengers Delay Voting

Democrats charge guards in some wards are to hold up voters until too late to ballot.

While Republican and Democratic officials vied today in their opinions over the issue of whether or not challengers had the right to question every voter as to his or her legality to vote, the City of Boston's Law Department was busy poring over a statute, passed in 1939, permitting a political party to challenge the identity of voters within polling places, in an effort to determine what action to take.

The Republican State Committee, under the direction of Representative Theodore P. Hollis of Stoneham, its Chairman, today had placed in Wards 3, 4, and 5, and in parts of Wards 2, 8, and 9, "challengers" who, according to charges by William A. Motley, a Democrat and Chairman of the Boston Election Commission, were not only hindering the voting but were turning people away from the polls.

What Democrats Say

According to Mr. Motley, challengers are permitted only when the identity of a voter actually is in question. The Republican challengers, Mr. Motley contends, were questioning scores of voters irrespective of their status. If a voter is challenged, Mr. Motley held, he is required to take an oath before election wardens and then must sign his name to the ballot.

Representative Hollis of Stoneham, in placing challengers at these respective Wards, has done so because these polling places are in lodging house districts. A resident of a lodging house is required to file special statements as to his voting place before March 1 of this year but according to Mr. Hollis many returns have not been made and thus disqualifies a person to vote. He says there are some 5,000 persons illegally registered in Boston.

William J. Galvin, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, came hurrying to the Election Commission with the charge that the Republican Party is impeding the election with "paid challengers. This is a Republican plot to impede the voting until the 5 o'clock rush," he said. "The aim is to delay voters so that many Democrats in Boston will be prevented from voting before the polls close at 8 tonight."

In reply to Mr. Galvin's charge, Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Chairman of the Suffolk County Willkie Volunteers and former Republican leader of the City Council, said this is not a Republican plot but an organized Republican effort to prevent illegal voting.

In Compliance With Law

Also rallying behind the Republican act was Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who declared that the challengers assigned by the committee were acting in "compliance with the general laws" and were challenging for "legal causes."

The challenges were being made, Mr. Sirois pointed out, because the person voting was "not the person he claims to be, not a resident of the city or town, or improperly registered as a voter."

Delay in deciding the legality of challenges was attributed by Chairman Motley to "a situation without precedent in the city of Boston."

City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton appeared at the Election Department to enter a protest on behalf of the David I. Walsh headquarters. He charged "indiscriminate and unwarranted challenging of Democratic voters throughout the city." He offered no protest against legitimate challenges but protested what he termed "wholesale challenges."

Quoting the law relative to voting Mr. Galvin pointed out "any person challenging a voter for purposes of intimidation or of ascertaining how he voted or for any other illegal purpose shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100."

Police Report Orderly Polls

Boston patrolmen to the number of 2,100 were on guard at the 386 precinct polling places throughout the city. The balloting was quiet and orderly up to early this afternoon, police reported.

No disturbances of importance were reported at press time and police headquarters regarded the election as one of the best conducted in the city's history.

At one precinct in the South End a group of women wearing political buttons were ordered to disperse by police after having approached within 150 feet of the polling place. This was the only incident reported at headquarters.

Ten Bids Offered On Fort Wharf

Ellis C. Snodgrass of Portland, Maine, was low bidder for the proposed new wharf at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., it was announced today at the Boston Office of the United States Army Engineers.

Ten bids were received. The low bid was $19,900.

Leading Bay Staters at Polls

By a Staff Photographer

First Citizens Cast Votes

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall voted early today, arriving at the Church of the Redeemer, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, at 9:30 o'clock.

By a Staff Photographer

Paul A. Dever **Miss Marie Dever**

The Democratic candidate for Governor was accompanied by his sister when he arrived to cast his vote at St. Peter's School in Cambridge shortly after 11 a. m.

Wide World

A Roosevelt Casts His Vote

Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt as they cast their votes in Nahant this morning.

Wide World

"Joe" Martin Comes Home to Vote

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, cast his vote at his regular polling place in North Attleboro, Mass.

WPA Folk Get Time to Vote

Work Projects Administration workers in the Federal Building, Boston, were released today at 12:30 p. m. to permit them to vote on orders issued from the local office of WPA in Boston.

One of the WPA units, the Immigration Records Survey, was given the entire day off. The book binding unit was dismissed at 12:30 p. m. and the Legal Records Survey at 3:30 p. m.

Record Vote In Bay State Is Indicated

Vast outpouring during early hours gives promise of highest vote State has ever recorded.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts voters thronged the polls early today to substantiate predictions that the hard-fought presidential, gubernatorial and senatorial elections would attract a record State-wide vote of more than 2,000,000 persons.

Despite overcast skies in most sections of the State, the warm weather was favorable to a large voter turnout.

In the large cities and industrial areas the voting was particularly heavy, with crowds being lined up before the polling places in Boston long before the 8 a. m. opening.

Early Balloting

The early balloting reported showed that many voters decided to cast their ballots before going to their employment.

William A. Motley, Chairman of the Boston Election Commission, said the vote in Boston was of record proportions at noon time. He reported that in many precincts more than 50 per cent of the registered voters had already cast their ballots.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who with his wife voted at 10 a. m. at the Eliot Church, Jamaica Plain, said he was convinced that the voter turnout in Boston would exceed the 88.4 per cent of the registered vote which was polled in the 1936 Presidential year. Mayor Tobin was the 202nd person to vote in his precinct.

Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall voted at the Church of the Redeemer, Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, at 9:30 a. m. Unlike most of the near-by residents who rode to the polls in handsome limousines and beach wagon, the Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall walked to the polling place.

Ahead of Past Years

Evidence of the heavy voting was the fact that the Governor was the 479th person to vote in his precinct while Mrs. Saltonstall cast ballot number 480. The police said the voting was running far ahead of other years.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor, voted at St. Peter's Parochial School, Cambridge, at 11:20 a. m. He was accompanied by his sister and cast the 258th ballot in his district, Ward 8, Precinct 2.

The polling officials, who said the precinct contains 800 voters, stated the voting this year was heavier than in previous years.

Similar reports came from other communities. At Lexington 86 voted in one precinct in the first hour. In Needham 1,200 persons voted in the first hour.

Workers Delayed

Throughout Boston came reports of persons being late to work because of the necessity of standing more than a half hour in line when the polls opened.

Similar lines were formed at polling places in Arlington, Brookline, Newton and Dorchester prior to the opening hour.

In Belmont 210 persons voted in one precinct within the first 45 minutes, while in Watertown 200 ballots were cast at the Coolidge School in the first hour.

In Boston careful watch was being maintained by persons assigned by Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to detect and to prevent any illegal voting. Mr. Sirois said he believed 5,000 persons are illegally included on the Boston voting lists.

Nearly 2,400,000

Whereas 2,112,619 voters were registered two years ago and 2,061,094 in 1936, this year the registered voters now total nearly 2,400,000, according to William Hardy, Director of the State Division of Elections.

Throughout the State registration of voters has reached record totals. Both parties have been active in bringing out such registration. Each side claims to be responsible for registering a majority of the new voters, and it is difficult to determine which claim is correct.

Examples of the new registration records are numerous. In Fall River 6,115 persons have been added to the voting lists which now total 52,343 voters.

In numerous other communities the registered voters now total at least 50 per cent of the population, including Quincy.

Roosevelt Plurality

To win in Massachusetts Wendell L. Willkie must overturn a Roosevelt plurality of 174,000 votes four years ago. In 1936 President Roosevelt was re-elected by 942,716 votes to 768,613 for Alf M. Landon, the Republican nominee.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican nominee for Senator, has an even larger plurality to overcome, for in 1934 Senator David I. Walsh, his Democratic opponent, was re-elected over Robert M. Washburn by a vote of 852,776 to 536,692.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, on the other hand, had a margin of 147,000 over James M. Curley in 1938. Mr. Saltonstall at that time received 941,465 votes while Mr. Curley obtained only 793,884. Therefore, the Governor, seeking re-election against Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, can lose some of his 1938 plurality and still win.

High Income From Defense Pay Expected to Boost Shoe Trade

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's $200,000,000 shoe industry is looking to the gigantic national defense program to lift this year's shoe production figures out of a nine months' lag which has resulted in a production drop of some 26,000,000 pairs as compared with 1939, Maxwell Field, Director of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said today.

The Association bases its hopes for a normal shoe year upon increased incomes and hence greater purchasing power by the individual consumer during the last months of 1940, rather than upon actual shoe sales to the Army and Navy, Mr. Field stated. Government orders this year, he said, have amounted to 5,000,000 pairs of shoes which, based upon a normal production year of 400,000,000 pairs, comprises an insignificant change in the pace of production.

For the first nine months of 1940, national shoe production, according to current estimates, totaled 300,013,502 pairs or 8 per cent less than a year ago. In New England, which hires 40 per cent of all the Nation's shoeworkers, the decrease in production was 9 per cent, or 106,370,986 pairs produced.

Every state excepting Pennsylvania is said to have shared in the production losses, and Pennsylvania's increase was set at only 4 per cent.

As usual, Massachusetts led all the states in total production with 7,154,838 pairs coming out of its factories, followed by New York's 5,924,209 pairs. In no single month did the Nation's shoe production top the figures of the previous year when an all-time high total of 424,000,000 pairs were produced.

Signs of faster moving machinery were found in September production figures which were only 5 per cent less than the corresponding month of 1939 as compared with the nine month's loss of 9 per cent. October figures, when released, are expected to better those of October, 1939, for the first comparatively successful month of the year. November and December are expected to see a mild boom, bringing the year's production total to an estimated 400,000,000 pairs, at least.

The estimated United States shoe pay roll for September was something more than $3,200,000. The 41,000 shoe workers in Massachusetts received an average weekly pay of about $20.

Reasons for the 1940 lag in shoe production so far this year were given as overproduction late in 1939, poor Easter weather which hurt the sales of women's shoes and the generally bad weather for the entire summer.

"So far, this has been a good year for the consumption of heavy goods like automobiles, refrigerators and houses, but not for the consumption of light goods like shoes, hats and overcoats," said Mr. Field. "But the last quarter of the year usually evens things up, and we expect our share of the increased sales to the light consumer."

Adding to Boston's Reputation for Culture

By a Staff Photographer

New Home of Institute of Modern Art to Open

Left: Entrance to the new home at 210 Beacon Street, opened this week to the public on Nov. 7. Right: Miss Mary Bigelow of Concord, Assistant to the Director at the Institute, previews some of the Rouault paintings on the stairway at the Institute.

Corps Commander Pleased With Defense Building Rate

Construction of Army barracks and other national defense buildings in New England is progressing at a satisfactory rate, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, announced today.

At Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, where 17,000 men are working on the construction 800 buildings, more than 17,000,000 cubic yards of concrete have already been poured, General Woodruff reported.

At Ayer, Mass., where approximately 965 officers and 21,775 enlisted men will be stationed by next June, construction crews are working on the interior and exterior finish of barracks at the Fort Devens recruit recreation center, the general stated. Rehabilitation projects are progressing satisfactorily at Fort Wright, New Bedford, and at Forts Wetherill, Kearney ney. Getty in the harbor defense of Narragansett, he declared.

Further plans for expansion of First Corp Area facilities were disclosed in Washington yesterday when the War Department announced plans for the purchase of approximately 4,451 acres of land for an artillery range at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and about 5,700 acres to enlarge Fort Devens. The Fort Ethan Allen artillery range will be for the use of the 71st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and the 187th and 258th Field Artillery Regiments being trained there.

The War Department discloses approximately 175 officers and 3,154 enlisted men will be assigned to that post.

Cooks' Course

If Maine National Guardsmen are not well fed when they begin training in January, four of their fellow-trainees will probably have to answer for it. Two men each from the 103rd Infantry and the 152nd Field Artillery have started a two-month course at the cooks-bakers school at Fort Devens.

Powell to Speed Naval Work

Joseph W. Powell of Quincy, who, in the first World War was Vice-President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in charge of shipbuilding operations, is today in charge of speeding the Navy's shipbuilding program as special assistant to the Secretary of the Navy. He was appointed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Powell, a native of Oswego, N. Y., graduated from Annapolis in 1897 and served in the Spanish-American War. He studied naval architecture in Glasgow, served the United States Navy as naval constructor until 1906, when he resigned to become associated with the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., in Philadelphia.

In 1914 he went to Quincy, Mass., as President of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, became Vice-President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and in 1921 was made President of the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation.

At present Mr. Powell is President of the Webb Institute of Naval Architecture of New York, a member of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Vice-President of the American Bureau of Shipping.

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N. H. Gets REA Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration has just announced an allotment of $412,000 to the New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc., Plymouth for construction of 336 miles of line to serve 866 members in Grafton, Merrimack, Rockingham, Carroll, Belknap, Strafford, and Sullivan counties.

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Early Voting Is Heavy In New England

Continued from Page 1

ing so heavy their machines were swamped and they requested special paper ballots from the Secretary of State Sara B. Crawford.

It was estimated that 850,000 persons would vote in Connecticut today, compared with 789,000 two years ago.

Voting machines in Rhode Island and Connecticut should aid in making returns from those states available at an early hour tonight.

This may be offset by a close vote in the thickly settled areas where Willkie voters have been extending every effort to win some of the laboring vote from President Roosevelt.

And the returns in the cities of Massachusetts which usually come in slow and nibble away at Republican majorities in the country areas, are bound to be late if the voting continues as heavy as it started out this morning.

Polls throughout New England close, generally, from 6 to 8 p. m. Returns start coming soon thereafter.

Many Important Contests

Aside from the Presidential contest, considerable interest centered today in whether Republicans could retain the gains made in 1936 when all six New England States elected G. O. P. Governors. Maine has already chosen Sumner Sewall as Governor.

In Vermont the contest was between Lieutenant Governor William H. Wills, Republican, and John McGrath, Democrat. In New Hampshire, where Gov. Francis P. Murphy did not seek re-election, the contest was between Robert O. Blood, Republican, and F. Clyde Keefe, Democrat.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island the gubernatorial contest was considerably more heated than in the northern tier of New England States.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, was opposed for re-election by Robert A. Hurley. In Rhode Island, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Republican, was opposed by J. Howard McGrath, Democrat.

Bay State Contest

In Massachusetts, Leverett Saltonstall, incumbent Republican, was opposed by Paul A. Dever.

The trend in Boston was especially interesting in view of the recent drive to register Democratic women. The Republicans normally hold only the Fourth and Fifth Wards of the City, and leaders of that Party were encouraged by the evidences of extremely heavy voting in those areas today.

Election officials told polling place workers that when ballot boxes became full they could transfer the top 100 ballots to the boxes used for carrying the ballots to City Hall for counting.

In some precincts, it was reported, this order was misunderstood and workers removed all the ballots from the voting boxes and transferred them to the carrying boxes.

Coast Artillery Acquires Yacht

"Balmy Days," a 57-foot yacht owned by Charles H. Wade of Bath, Maine, was taken over by the United States Army today to serve as a utility boat for the 241st Coast Artillery, stationed in Boston Harbor.

The yacht is a 43-ton craft, built at Swan Island, Maine, about eight years ago. It will be used to tow targets and as a dispatch boat.

The "Town of Hull" of the Nantasket-Boston Steamship Company recently was taken over by the Army to convey officers and men between Boston and their stations and for general Army use.

Works of Rouault on Display At Art Institute's New Home

Canvases of Georges Rouault, French exponent of modern art, from the collections of Edward G. Robinson, Hollywood actor, Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and other well known individuals and galleries, are included in the opening exhibition of the Institute of Modern Art at its new building, 210 Beacon Street, this week.

The building, formerly the home of Mrs. Joel Goldthwait, mother of Nathaniel Saltonstall, President of the Institute, was a gift to the Modern Art group which had maintained its galleries previously on Dartmouth Street.

A private opening was held last night when the Trustees and Associate Members of the Institute gave a reception for the members of the Ballet Russe after the performance. Formal opening for Institute members only will take place Wednesday evening, and beginning Thursday, Nov. 7 at 10 a. m., the doors will be open to the public.

Occurring appropriately during Art Week, the opening will feature not only the exciting new galleries at 210 Beacon Street, but the first one-man show of Rouault to be held by an American museum.

First two floors of the former Goldthwait home have been converted into galleries, the main gallery being on the second floor, with room-height bay windows overlooking the Charles River. On the third floor a library has been provided for members of the Institute and an office for its Director, James S. Plaut. The fourth floor is devoted to offices for other members of the staff.

Walls of greyish white set off the paintings to excellent advantage, and the new fluorescent lighting, together with ceiling spotlights, shed a bright daylight glow throughout the galleries, which will be open to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days excepting Mondays, when the building will be closed, and on Sundays from 2 p. m. until 5 p. m.

The Institute, which is supported entirely by membership dues and gifts, has abolished even the small admission charge with the opening of its new home, in order that its exhibitions may be available to all classes of people, and not restricted to specialized groups.

Making its debut in Boston as a chapter of the New York Museum of Modern Art in 1936, the Institute soon became an independent organization. It has no permanent collection of its own, and plans for new undertakings during the coming year include department store exhibitions, a radio program, sponsored by the Institute, and five special exhibits at the galleries, including American plastics, the sculpture of Carl Milles, Swedish-American artist, an American Public Housing exhibit, and contemporary American painting.

Included among the Trustees of the Institute are Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, Thomas N. Metcalf, Vice-President, Mrs. Robert S. Hillyer, Richard S. Paine, Paul J. Sachs, Nelson W. Aldrich, William G. Russell Allen, Alfred H. Barr, Jr., of New York City, Betty A. Bartlett, Paul Hyde Bonner of Rye Center, N. H., Charles C. Cunningham, Mrs. Murray S. Danforth of Providence, R. I., Mrs. Francis W. MacVeagh, Mrs. Thomas N. Metcalf, Agnes Mongan, Mrs. Marc Peter, Jr., Charles H. Sawyer, Andover, Mrs. Donald C. Starr, Frank C. Smith, Jr., of Worcester, and John S. Thacher. Moses Williams, Jr., is treasurer, and Stuart Montgomery, secretary.

J. B. R.

New Blackouts Keep Shades Up

If blackouts should ever come to America, citizens may never need to pull down the shades or turn out the lights.

General Electric researchers are at work on a combination of light and glass which will allow daylight to come in through the windows but will keep light from shining out at night. Apparently the answer is a combination of blue-painted windows and sodium vapor lamps for homes and factories. Ordinary paint treated with a special blue dye will do the trick.

By a Staff Photographer

The Tobins Go to the Polls

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and his wife voting at the Eliot Church in Jamaica Plain.

Thomas Sees Moral Victory For His Party

Claiming a "moral victory," while predicting a Roosevelt triumph, Norman Thomas, veteran Socialist leader, brought his Presidential campaign to a close with an address at Harvard's New Lecture Hall last night. The support of either candidate, he warned an audience of largely college men, meant "ultimate chaos" for America.

He said a victory for the President would result in "a very headstrong policy that is likely to take us into war," and added that Mr. Willkie "had no conception of a foreign policy except that of the President" and would "also likely get us into war."

"The most serious thing of all," Mr. Thomas said, "is the general refusal of American college men to recognize that we are dealing with a world revolution."

"The failure to recognize this fundamental fact," he continued, "vitiates much of our thinking about the war. Even more does it vitiate our thinking about democracy in this country and the road to Fascism."

Asserting that "it is the young who matter most in the tasks that lie ahead," Mr. Thomas said "there is only one choice that we can make; it is the choice between the co-operative commonwealth and the totalitarian state . . . we are not gods in wisdom or power to save the world by the devil's means of war. . . ."

"Our basic social task should be to put machinery to work for the conquest of poverty."

Earlier, in a radio address at Springfield, Mr. Thomas said that if the people demand defense, he favored an army of "moderate size" raised through voluntary enlistment instead of peacetime conscription; and he declared he was "skeptical" of the usefulness of "enormously expensive battleships."

Vermont Farmers Reluctant To Grow Grains for Stock

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 5—A movement to stimulate growing of small grains on Vermont dairy farms has been progressing in recent years but still has a long way to go to match the crops of 60 years ago, according to a study made by the Vermont extension service. The survey shows that in the last six decades production of small grains suitable for feeding livestock has decreased approximately 70 per cent.

Climatic and soil conditions throughout Vermont are favorable for such production and certain areas of the State are also ideal for growing corn and soy beans. However, the production of these grains, with the exception of soy beans, has shown a steady decline. Corn for silage, on the other hand, has been grown on a steadily increasing scale.

In explanation of the decline in the State's grain acreage the study shows the Vermont farmers have found it is more profitable to keep as large dairy herds as they can supply with roughage from their crop lands and then buy concentrated feed, than to keep fewer cows and raise grain.

Figuring on the basis of costs as shown by accurately kept accounts in comparative states and considering all expenses, the study shows it costs eastern farmers on the average about 21 cents more to produce a bushel of oats than to buy them from Illinois farmers.

To produce the grain concentrate needed by their cows, Vermont dairymen would have to decrease size of their herds about one fourth. As this is impossible, the movement which has grown up in recent years has little assurance of progress. The conclusion is that acreage of grain crops on most Vermont farms will continue to be limited to that necessary to complete crop rotation and provide nurse crop for new seedings.

Thanksgiving Nov. 28

Vermont will observe Thanksgiving on the traditional date, which this year falls on Nov. 28, Gov. George D. Aiken has announced. His proclamation is expected to be made public this week. A year ago Governor Aiken declined to follow President Roosevelt's suggestion that Thanksgiving Day be observed a week earlier than formerly. There is no good reason, the Governor said, for proclaiming any other than the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

Utility Purchase Studied

Proceedings have been renewed before the Vermont Public Service Commission for purchase by the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation of assets of the Twin State Gas and Electric Company. The price agreed upon is $3,573,579. The Central Vermont seeks authority to issue not more than $4,225,000 in securities for financing purposes.

The Public Service Commission has designated John Bauer of New York City as the expert to examine into the value of all assets of the Central Vermont and the Twin State corporations in Vermont.

Boys' Conference

Approximately 500 boys are expected to attend the Older Boys Conference of Vermont, which will be held at Newport Nov. 22, 23, and 24. The theme of the conference will be "Individual Preparedness—Physical, Mental, Social, Vocational, and Spiritual." "What do I Mean to America" will be the question for which real answers will be sought.

Clothing for Guard

Adj. Gen. Herbert T. Johnson has announced that he is endeavoring to obtain complete outfits of clothing and equipment for 2,190 men by the time the Vermont National Guard is inducted into Federal Service in January.

The Vermont Guard is now up to its full authorized strength of 1,578 officers and men and companies throughout the State, he says, have been taking men for the inactive list, who now draw no drill pay, but who will be inducted into service next January when the Vermont unit goes to Florida for training.

New England Draft Quota Due in Camp by Thanksgiving

New England's entire selective service quota of 984 men will be in their respective training camps by Thanksgiving Day, if the schedule which Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commander, goes off as planned.

General Woodruff has ordered 254 of these men to report to various induction centers for physical examinations on Nov. 18. The remaining number of men will report on later dates. The work is exgoes off as planned.

Location of the induction centers in Massachusetts are: Boston (South Armory); Worcester (Lamartine School); and Springfield (G. A. R. Hall, 44 State Street). Local draft boards will inform draftees where they must report. Transportation expenses to these centers will be paid by the local draft boards from which point the Army will take over.

Questionnaires have been mailed to 984 draftees throughout New England, the group of young men who will make up the first quota from the Commonwealth in the Army.

The questionnaires, it was announced at Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters, must be answered and returned within five days. All men, whether volunteers or draftees, must fill out the forms completely.

Most and possibly all of those who make up the State's first quota are expected to be volunteers. In the East Boston district (Board 12) for example, 35 volunteers are available, but the district is required to supply but six men for the present.

The question of whether or not a man who has become 36 years of age since the day of conscription is still subject to call was asked by a draftee at headquarters. He was told that all men who were subject to conscription are subject to call for service until the present registration act expires, regardless of a change in age.

That is, if a man aged 35 on conscription day becomes 36 a few days later or even months later, he is still subject to call for the next five years.

Young men under 21 on conscription day but who subsequently reach the age of 21 are not subject to the draft unless the President calls for a new registration. This the President is empowered to do throughout the life of the present act, or for the next five years.

Draftees receiving questionnaires this week may fill them out unassisted, or may receive the counsel of advisory boards to be appointed especially for this purpose.

These advisory boards, one for each district, are to be appointed by the Governor within a day or two, it was stated. No fee is permitted to any person for advising a draftee in filling out his questionnaire.

November Busy Time for Amateur Astronomy

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

November should be a very busy month this year for amateur astronomers. Harvard Observatory, through Dr. Fletcher G. Watson, appeals to amateur star-gazers to get out their instruments and help check up on the planet Mercury which makes a transit (moves across the face) of the sun on Nov. 11.

It's a very valuable service they can render to accurate time keeping, he said, if they will report to the United States Naval Observatory the exact time the planet apparently touches the sun and the exact time it first appears to be on the surface of the disk.

Capt. J. F. Hellweg of the Naval Observatory points out that "observations of the transit of Mercury are uncertain by amounts approximating one-half minute." To help insure an exact check the Naval Observatory will broadcast the signals every second by both long and short wave radio during the first five minutes of the transit. In all, the transit will last six hours.

Mercury is ordinarily difficult to see, but shows itself clearly in the morning sky this month, although there will be no show for unaided eye observers on the 11th. Telescope observers will see it only as a very tiny black spot moving across the solar disk. The best time for seeing for those without telescopes will be on Nov. 28, about two hours before the sunrise.

Venus and Mars are also both in the morning sky this month, Venus rising about three hours before the sun by Nov. 15 and Mars about an hour later. Jupiter and Saturn are both still very attractive in the evening sky and seem to be very close together. Jupiter is in conjunction with the moon shortly before 6 p. m. on the 13th.

The Cunningham Comet, named for Leland Cunningham, Harvard astronomer who discovered it some six weeks ago, is acting as expected. Almost any night now it will be within range of star-lovers armed with binoculars, and should be ready for unaided eye observers by Dec. 1. Already it has a "short bushy tail," according to Harvard.

Avoid Last-Minute Rush

Most polling places in cities and towns of Greater Boston will remain open until 8 o'clock this evening, but whatever the closing hour in each community, voters are urged to reach the polls at least an hour before closing time.

Under the election laws only those persons in voting booths plus four others inside the railing are allowed to vote when the polls close. To avoid missing your chance to vote at the last moment, go to the polls at once.

The closing hours of the polls in cities and towns of Greater Boston are as follows:

City or Town	Polls Close p.m.	City or Town	Polls close p. m.
Arlington	8:00	Melrose	8:00
Belmont	8:00	Milton	8:00
Boston	8:00	Natick	8:00
Braintree	8:00	Needham	8:00
Brockton	8:00	Newton	8:00
Brookline	7:00	Norwood	8:00
Cambridge	8:00	Peabody	8:00
Canton	8:00	Quincy	8:00
Chelsea	8:00	Reading	8:00
Cohasset	8:00	Revere	8:00
Concord	8:00	Salem	8:00
Danvers	6:00	Saugus	8:00
Dedham	8:00	Sharon	8:00
Dover	6:45	Somerville	8:00
Everett	8:00	Stoneham	8:00
Hingham	8:00	Wakefield	8:00
Lexington	8:00	Waltham	8:00
Lincoln	7:30	Watertown	8:00
Lynn	8:00	Wellesley	8:00
Lynnfield	8:00	Westwood	8:00
Malden	8:00	Weymouth	8:00
Marblehead	8:00	Winthrop	8:00
Medford	8:00	Woburn	8:00

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Flora Robson and Joe E. Brown on Stage—Ballet at Opera House

'Ladies in Retirement' Second Guild Offering

By L. A. Sloper

Murder-mystery-melodrama, the billboards call "Ladies in Retirement," second offering of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season, submitted last night at the Wilbur Theater. Well, there isn't much mystery about it, but there is a murder, and there's plenty of melodrama. In fact, the Edward Percy-Reginald Denham play is first rate of its kind.

The kind is not for the sensitive. For this is no comedy-melodrama, although many in the audience last night found much to amuse them. Neither is it a conventional horror piece. Rather, it is a study of warped and twisted mentalities, with tragedy in the dénouement.

* * *

Ellen Creed, a spinster who has lost the small business through which she supported her two mentally undeveloped sisters, comes as housekeeper to the remote home of a retired burlesque actress, and finally invites the sisters to visit her there. When she is told that they must go back to lodgings in London, Ellen kills her benefactress and takes over the property. By chance a worthless nephew of Ellen's uncovers the crime and Ellen goes to her punishment.

What raises the play above ordinary melodrama is its reliance for its effectiveness upon revelation of the operation of circumstance on character — not upon the mere shock of incident. Although there is no thought of justification or excuse for Ellen's crime, the authors do make it understandable, given the circumstances and the people. Thus, strangely enough, a character which on the face of events would appear merely horrible actually arouses sympathy. We are horrified by the act, but we are sorry for the person who commits it.

* * *

The production and the performance do the greatest service to the authors. Flora Robson brings not only a brilliant technique but a profound analysis of character to her impersonation of Ellen, depicting with voice and manner her struggle and her desperation. Estelle Winwood and Jessamine Newcombe depict the dependent sisters with tenderness and without any attempt to make comedic capital out of an essentially pathetic situation. Miss Winwood lends beauty and charm to the one; Miss Newcombe portrays the other's honest groping for intellectual clarity.

Isobel Elsom makes the one-time music hall actress an essentially attractive figure of fun. If she were accused of overacting the part, she might retort that the part calls for overacting. Patrick O'Moore gives the shallow and dishonest nephew an endless variety of revelatory nuances, and enhances his effects by exceptionally graceful movement. Rosanna Seaborn is a captivating maid, and Florence Edney a dignified nun.

Praise belongs to Mr. Denham for his unifying direction. Raymond Sovey's single setting has dramatic value.

'Ladies in Retirement'

Wilbur Theater—Week beginning Nov. 4, 1940, the Theater Guild, Inc., presents Flora Robson in The Gilbert Miller Production of "Ladies in Retirement," by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham, staged by Mr. Denham. Setting by Raymond Sovey, costumes by Helene Pons. The cast:

Lucy Gilham ..... Rosanna Seaborn
Leonora Fiske ..... Isobel Elsom
Ellen Creed ..... Flora Robson
Albert Feather ..... Patrick O'Moore
Louisa Creed ..... Estelle Winwood
Emily Creed ..... Jessamine Newcombe
Sister Theresa ..... Florence Edney

Flora Robson
In "Ladies in Retirement," melodrama at the Wilbur

Chicago Opera Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

What was, by all odds, one of the most brilliant representations of Verdi's "Aïda" ever given in these parts was offered by the Chicago Opera Company on Saturday evening (Nov. 2) as the opening performance of its season. It was, in effect, a restudied "Aïda," one whose situations, stage groupings, action, lighting, and other details had been elaborately conceived, and as carefully worked out.

For the dramatic regulation of the whole, all possible credit must be accorded the new stage director, William Wymetal, whose guiding hand and sure theatrical instinct were made evident in many a phase of the production. He, for instance, had the courage—or, if you will, the good sense—to place out of sight (though not out of sound) the brass band whose egregious modernity always has flatly contradicted the Egyptian atmosphere of the triumphal scene before the gate at Thebes. It must be admitted, however, that that also had been done by the gifted Russian conductor, Jacques Samossoud, who put the band into the orchestra pit in a performance of "Aïda" given in Chicago some years ago.

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If the theatrical details of "Aïda" was so improved by Mr. Wymetal, so also the musical department was not less admirably overhauled by Henry Weber. The nuances which that conductor brought forth from the orchestra, the richness of tone that he obtained from each section of it, the freshness of the young voices that he had put into the newly-organized chorus, the effort to make the sound in general a reflection of the dramatic situation were worthy of highest praise. Moreover, he made it clear that Verdi's opera had been rehearsed, and not thrown into the orchestra and on the stage, as so often it has been.

The efficacy of the performance also was due in large measure to the excellence of the principals in its cast. Notable indeed was the singing of Zinka Milanov, a Jugoslavian artist, who was making her debut here. That dramatic soprano demonstrated in the title role that her finely colored voice, always admirably under control, her fervidity of style, her beautiful understanding of theatrical characterization make her an exceptionally valuable asset to the company, one of whom great things may be expected in other parts.

* * *

Mr. Martinelli has sung the music of Rhadames so often here that it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon his qualities; yet it must be recorded that he never before has sung Verdi's grateful music better, and seldom as well, or with less evidence of forcing. John Charles Thomas, too, was vocally a notable Amonasro, singing with brilliancy of tone and dramatic intensity. The Amneris of the production was Karin Branzell, who, if not the most spectacular interpreter of the role, was one not to be despised. Commendation must be meted out to Messrs. Beattie and Lazzari, respectively the king and Ramfis of the cast. The ballet, too, was all that could be desired.

Music Notes

The New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, will inaugurate its season Wednesday evening with a concert in Jordan Hall in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Ignace Jan Paderewski. The Polonaise Choral Society of Boston, Stanley Clement, conductor, Leo Litwin, pianist, will assist, and Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, of the faculty, will be soloist. The program:

J. S. Bach
Ouverture from the Suite in D major
Nikorowiecz ..... Z Dymen Pokzarow
Niedadomski ..... Maki
Chopin ..... Polonaise Militare
The Polonaise Choral Society
Paderewski
First movement of the Symphony in B minor
Walter Helfer
Prelude to A Midsummernight's Dream
Paderewski
Concerto in A minor for pianoforte and orchestra, opus 17

Mr. Paderewski established in 1898 a fund for the award triennially to an American composer of a prize for a piece of symphonic or chamber orchestra music; Mr. Helfer, of New York, a former student at the New England Conservatory, is the most recent winner of the prize.

* * *

Radcliffe Concert

The Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard University Orchestra, will present their annual fall concert on Friday evening, Nov. 15, Paine Hall, Harvard University. G. Wallace Woodworth will conduct the Choral Society, and Malcolm Holmes the orchestra. The program will include works by Bach, Gasparini, Ireland, Kodály, Cimarosa, Purcell, and Johann Strauss. The concert will be free, and open to the public.

News of the Screen

Laurence Stallings, co-author with Maxwell Anderson of "What Price Glory" and for some years a film writer, has been engaged by Alexander Korda to write the screen play for a picturization of Kipling's "The Jungle Book." Mr. Korda plans this as the next starring vehicle for Sabu, the Indian actor. Both Mr. Korda's brother, Zoltan, who will direct the picture, and Mr. Stallings have spent considerable time in India.

* * *

Mary Wickes, who plays the role of the nurse in the Broadway company of "The Man Who Came to Dinner," will repeat that role in the Warner version of the Kaufman-Hart comedy. The authors of the play will also provide the movie script. "The Man Who Came to Dinner" is scheduled for production next season.

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Sidney Buchman, who wrote the scenarios for "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" and "The Howards of Virginia," and other films, has been engaged by Columbia to prepare the screen version of Nathaniel West's new novel, "A Cool Million."

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Having just completed a role as Judy Garland's father in "Little Nellie Kelly," Charles Winninger will continue as Miss Garland's parent in "Ziegfeld Girl." In the new M-G-M production, Mr. Winninger is to be teamed with Al Shean of the comedy team of Gallagher and Shean. Mr. Winninger plays "Pop" Gallagher in the picture.

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Cary Grant and Irene Dunne are scheduled to begin work this week on "Penny Serenade." It will be George Stevens' first vehicle at Columbia under a recently signed producer-director contract. Morrie Ryskind wrote the screen play from the novel by Martha Cheaves, about a newspaper reporter and his wife.

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"Legacy," which Columbia regards as one of its most important productions of the year, went before the cameras last week. Warner Baxter, Ingrid Bergman, Fay Wray, Susan Hayward, and Clarence Muse are among the principal players. Gregory Ratoff is directing the drama about a father and his five sons.

* * *

Akim Tamiroff returns to the screen after a prolonged vacation to play the leading role in Paramount's forthcoming "New York Town." Mr. Tamiroff will portray a European émigré who endures hardships to reach the United States, only to fall, an innocent bystander, in the midst of a street riot in New York.

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Robert Benchley is to play Deanna Durbin's father in her next picture, "Nice Girl." Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Robert Stack, and Helen Broderick are in the cast.

'Elmer the Great'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Ring Lardner in a revival by Aldrich & Myers, staged by Joe E. Brown, with settings by Herbert Andrews. The cast:

Mrs. Kane ..... Suzanne Jackson
Sarah ..... Eva Condon
Nick Kane ..... John Call
Elmer Kane ..... Joe E Brown
Amy Gillan ..... Grace Carney
Ben Beeson ..... Ralph Morehouse
Nellie Poole ..... Peggy O'Donnell
Bull Wade ..... Edwin Gordon
Kit Carney ..... Lawrence Weber, Jr.
Gabby Sutton ..... Dick Midgley
Johnny Abbott ..... Frances De Sales
Bone Bonham ..... James Hayes
Pinkie Doyle ..... Dick Byrer
Kid Crowley ..... Allen Stewart
Odd Olds ..... Keith Davis
Noisy Noonan ..... Ben Laughlin
Grouch Stevens ..... Roger Blankenship
High Hip Healy ..... Morgan Davies
Dave Walker ..... Alexander Clark
Evelyn Corey ..... Murial Williams
Mr. Stillman ..... Richard Irving
Mr. Grayson ..... Douglas Keaton
Martha ..... Betty Kelley
Oscar ..... George Spelvin
Chief Harris ..... Ed. Butler
"The Yankee Quartet"
Messrs. Byrer, Stewart, Davis & Davies

'Elmer the Great'

By Edwin F. Melvin

Elmer had been sleeping for 17 hours when the curtain went up on "Elmer the Great" at the Plymouth last evening. It was supposed to be two o'clock in the afternoon when he finally arose, but he was ready for an amazing breakfast. As the hired girl remarked later in the play, one of the surprising things about Elmer is how he manages to sleep so much and still finds time to consume three square meals a day.

Elmer, as those with long memories may recall, was introduced to the world by Ring Lardner in a series of short stories. Back in the twenties he made his bow to Boston on the stage at the Tremont Theater with Walter Huston in the role. The years between have not dimmed the humor in the character. As Joe E. Brown plays the part Elmer may be more easily recognized as a caricature. But he is a very amusing figure and a likeable one too. Mr. Brown makes the most of every opportunity for fun. He obviously enjoys his return to the stage, and the laughter with which audiences reward his efforts. He said as much in a curtain speech, when at the end of the play he drew up a rocking chair before the footlights and for 10 minutes mingled anecdotes with serious remarks on the benefits of laughter.

* * *

When the play begins Elmer is still a small town baseball player unperturbed by the efforts of a major league club to sign him, and stoutly determined that he will not leave home. He is unmoved by the younger brother who urges him to think what the refusal will mean. "It don't mean nothing to me," he explains, "but it probably will cost them the pennant." Elmer, you understand, is a pitcher of rare ability, and a gentleman of complete confidence in his own abilities.

After he had been signed and the manager at the training camp, seeking to mollify the perturbed rookie, promised that he should pitch the opening game, Elmer was far from being surprised. "You want to win, don't you?" was his brief but pointed comment.

But his assurance is only one side of Elmer. He is also a sentimental fellow, which is a winning quality. Perhaps he could hardly be called bashful, when he thinks that he himself is responsible for the frequent visits of the manager's sweetheart to the club's headquarters. Yet he is not swept off his feet by what he imagines to be her interest in himself. For he is loyal, too, to the girl back home. It is that which involves him in difficulties, serious enough to threaten his future career.

In devising the latter complications, Ring Lardner was not so successful as he was in creating the character of Elmer. The play indeed, is very loosely constructed. If it were not intended to be taken only as light entertainment, some of it would come perilously close to the ten-twent-thirt school of melodrama. But the plot is merely as an excuse to keep Elmer before the footlights. It is Elmer himself who provides the entertainment.

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By the same token it is Mr. Brown who carries the burden of the acting. He bears the load lightly, exaggerates in permissible fashion, grimaces in the amusing manner with which his movie audiences are familiar, does not hesitate to make Elmer a source of humor and yet remembers to keep him a sympathetic figure.

The other players make the folks at home and the members of the ball club a likeable lot. Among them are Eva Condon as the hired girl, Peggy O'Donnell as the small town sweetheart, Murial Williams as the manager's fiancee, Edwin Gordon as the baseball scout, John Call as Elmer's brother. Even the villains do their work with enthusiasm. Among them they provide a cheerful evening.

Opening Program Contains Productions New to Boston

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo opened its week's engagement at the Boston Opera House last night with the Stravinsky-Balanchine novelty, "Poker Game"; a somewhat curtailed revival of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," and Massine's popular "Gaité Parisienne." The program, under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art, was well received by a large audience.

There is a certain piquancy about Balanchine's choreography, a cleverness that in recent years ranges from chic to chi-chi. "Poker Game," considered apart from "deals" and "flushes" that the initiated may relish, uses an odd type of movement of distinctly Broadway-musical flavor. Though refined to the remoteness of ballet elegance, its source is clearly recognizable. It gives a touch of fun to the dancing.

Irene Sharaff's stunning set—a long green card table extending from floor into backcloth, with candelabra at either end—looked more crowded than it did on the occasion of the ballet's first presentation by the then American Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House three years ago. The costumes, "after" a pack of cards, are still enjoyable.

* * *

Frederic Franklin danced the Joker, Alicia Markova the Queen of Hearts, with Marc Platoff the King and Igor Youskevitch the Jack. Alexandra Danilova was the Queen of Spades, Nathalie Krassovska the Queen of Clubs, and André Eglevsky the Jack. Aces and other cards were played by a long list of soloists. The game ends with a "royal flush" in hearts, and four gigantic hands entering the stage at each corner.

By contrast, the "Nutcracker" seemed old-fashioned indeed, a ballet of linear pattern, each performing figure a matter of line against air, not of volume in space. Franklin did use the twisted torso in his vehement Trepak, danced with gusto and some spatial sense. Roland Guerard sustained his record for remarkable elevation in a rather aimless bit of chinoiserie. Markova and Eglevsky, the Sugar Plum Fairy and her Cavalier, gave their variations and pas de deux a glow that transcended mere punctilio.

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Except for these instances, all occuring in the last act—a jumble of divertissement, incongruously separated from the first by an intermission—the performance and production was decidedly lacklustre. The white ballet, the celebrated Dance of the Snowflakes, was disappointing. The first scene, set in a drawing-room of operatic grandeur ("after" and really far behind Alexandre Benois, its alleged designer), served only as an exposition leading into a display of skills.

As presented by the Monte Carlo company, "The Nutcracker" might as well be reduced to a one-act divertissement similar to "Aurora's Wedding," that single surviving extract of another long Tchaikovsky-Petipa ballet, "The Sleeping Princess."

Franz Allers conducted "The Nutcracker"; Efrem Kurtz "Poker Game" and Gaîté Parisienne."

Election on Air 20 Years Ago

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A nation sitting around its radio receivers tonight to listen to the national election returns ought to pause in grateful remembrance that it was a similar occasion 20 years ago which gave radiocasting its first great start.

Every industry proceeds quietly, generally speaking, in an even experimental fashion until some great event—like a Lindbergh flight—brings it into the limelight and public recognition. Such an event in radiocasting undoubtedly was the transmission of the Harding Cox returns on the evening of Nov. 2, 1920, which inaugurated regular radiocasting by Station KDKA, Westinghouse station in Pittsburgh.

On that night two decades ago an estimated 500 listeners, mostly amateur wireless operators, knew before they got the morning papers, that Warren G. Harding had been elected President of the United States. Tonight the election returns poured out by more than 800 stations will reach the ears of at least 50,000,000 listenenrs. Fittingly enough, the radiocasters have fallen back upon a typical newspaper city room setup in order to provide the nation of listeners with the results.

Set Pace in 1920

Since 1920 KDKA has given daily service, at first only two or three hours in the middle of the evening, then broadening out until its programs filled all the waking hours of the day. While it is still an intra-mural debate whether Westinghouse KDKA in Pittsburgh or the Detroit News's WWJ in Detroit, was first, nevertheless KDKA unquestionably launched a pace in radiocasting that a host of new stations that were springing up were struggling to keep pace with.

Shortly after the foundation of KDKA, in the Fall of 1921, Westinghouse opened three more stations — WBZ, Springfield, Mass., WJZ, Newark, N. J.; and KYW, Chicago. As subsequent history shows, WBZ expanded into the WBZ-WBZA combination at both Boston and Springfield, WJZ became the property of the National Broadcasting Company and KYW was moved to Philadelphia.

By May, 1922, more than 280 stations were on the air and some 400,000 sets, mostly home built, were in use. By 1923 there were more than 1,000,000 sets in use. Today there are 810 stations to provide programs for the Nation's 50,000,000 sets. It is estimated that there is now one radio set for every two and one-half persons.

For many months after its foundation KDKA operated in a single room atop the factory building at East Pittsburgh. Five persons operated the station, an engineer, an announcer and two assistants working in the same room. Today a staff of about 70 persons is required to keep KDKA on the air. Its studios occupy a whole floor in the Brant Building in downtown Pittsburgh while in the suburb of Allison Park is located the 50,000-watt transmitter.

Actually, Westinghouse discloses, its experiments in radiocasting began in 1912 when Dr. Frank Conrad, now assistant Chief Engineer, built his first radio set and operated it in his garage at his home in Wilkinsburg, Pa. He wanted to pick up the time signals sent out by the Naval Radio Station in Arlington, Va. The World War temporarily brought a halt to Dr. Conrad's activities.

'Difficulty' Becomes Asset

After the war Dr. Conrad resumed his radio activities with his amateur radio friends. Tiring of using spoken signals to test apparatus, a monotonous procedure, Dr. Conrad began to use recordings. After a while his amateur friends began to call in to Dr. Conrad requesting him to play certain records at certain times in order to convince their friends that music could actually come through the air.

In self defense Dr. Conrad announced that he would "broadcast" records at 7:30 o'clock for two hours on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Occasionally he varied by putting on vocal and instrumental talent. Soon at Pittsburgh department stores began advertising receiving sets that could pick up Dr. Conrad's programs.

The store advertising happened to catch the eye of the late H. P. Davis, Westinghouse Vice-President. Up to then radio had been considered a message carrying device solely for point-to-point service. The only difficulty was, it wasn't secret. Mr. Davis thought "Why not turn this 'difficulty' into an asset and make a public service out of radio. From this sprang the public service conception of radiocasting. There was shrewd business reason behind it too for Westinghouse, Mr. Davis reasoned, could make receivers and supply the radio programs that would make the public want to buy them. Little more than a month after Mr. Davis had this inspiration KDKA was on the air.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Poker Game," "Schéhérazade," "Vienna 1814," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Knute Rockne — All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," with George Tobias. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:36 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," with Ian Hunter and Thomas Mitchell. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"They Drive By Night," George Raft. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Father Is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "London Can Take It." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Knute Rockne — All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

R. K. O Boston—
"The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:25 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"London Can Take It," Bing Crosby "Musical," "Midseason Football Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
"London Life in Wartime." "Red Army Song and Dances," "Rockne's Football Techniques," "National Philharmonic Orchestra," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Things to Come," 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:20.

Tremont—
"My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne. 9 a. m., 12:35, 5:10, 8. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea, Laraine Day and George Sanders. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Allston: "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. "Witness Vanishes." 2 and 8.

Capitol: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 8.

Regent: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Marked Men." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Cross-Country Romance," Gene Raymond and W. Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:50, 6:55, 9:25. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 4:37, 7:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "The Cavalcade Academy Awards." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:15, 9:15. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Doomed to Die," Brian Aherne. "Lady in Question." 2, 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:10, 9:25. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Rangers of Fortune." 3:34, 9:49. "I Want a Divorce." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 3:20, 9:39. "South of Pago Pago." 1:37, 7:56.

Park: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," "Girl From Havana." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:50, and 8.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "The Mummy's Hand."

HYDE PARK: "Saint Takes Over." George Sanders and W. Barrie. 3:15, 9:15. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 8:15. "Military Academy," Tommy Kelly. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.

Mystic: "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 3:15, 5:20, 8:25. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Dr. Christian Meets a Woman." 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Girl from God's Country." 3:25, 8:28.

Orpheum: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain is a Lady." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 8. "Rangers of Fortune." 3:36, 9:51.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Victor McLaglen. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.

NATICK—Colonial: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "The Mummy's Hand." 3 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris and Edgar Kennedy.

Strand: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "Out West with the Peppers," Edith Fellowes and Dorothy Peterson.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:08, 8:08. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 4:16, 10:16.

Revere: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:16, 9:16. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Great McGinty," "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Queen of Destiny," "Saint Takes Over." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Turnabout," John Hubbard. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. "Double Alibi." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45. Continuous from 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:10, 8:55. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 2:09, 7:54.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr. "The Quarterback." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Maryland," "Girls of the Road." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. "Pamparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY Hills—Community Playhouse: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 2:30 and 7:45, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ride, Tenderfoot Ride." "Flowing Gold," John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:20, 7:50. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns. 2:10, 6:40, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

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AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT—SECURE REMAINING TICKETS NOW.
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN as 'The Great Dictator' with Paulette Goddard

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James Stewart—Rosalind Russell
"NO TIME FOR COMEDY"
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'The MARK of ZORRO'
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ESCAPE Norma Shearer Robert Taylor
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"SIM SALA BIM"
"You'll Love Dante."
—New York Daily News
Best Seats Evgs. $1.50 Mats. Wed.-Sat. $1.00 Plus Tax

PLYMOUTH • Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
ALDRICH & MYERS Present PRIOR TO NEW YORK OPENING
JOE E. BROWN (IN PERSON)
in RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy
"ELMER THE GREAT"
WBZ Election Returns Read From Stage Tonight
Evgs. $2.75 to 55c; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

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Election Returns Read From Stage Tonight
Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun!
NIGHT OF LOVE
New Musical Play • Score by Robert Stolz
Helen John Marguerite
with Gleason • Lodge • Namara
AND OTHERS
EVES. $2.30 to $1.10; MATS. WED., 55c to $1.10; SAT., 55c to $1.10, tax incl.

WILBUR • Tonight, 8:30 MAT. THURS.
Election Returns Read From Stage Tonight
FLORA ROBSON in LADIES IN RETIREMENT
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RUTH GORDON in "HERE TODAY"
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"An uproarious entertain

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern Hopes for First Victory Over St. Anselm's

Huskies End Gridiron Year At Manchester on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Coach Jimmy Dunn and his Northeastern Huskies reach the end of the 1940 gridiron trail next Saturday when they travel to Manchester, N. H., to meet the Hawks of St. Anselm's College.

In reaching the end of the schedule, Dunn will be closing out his fourth year of football at the intown institution, and in those four years he has yet to see his team enjoy a victory over the Hawks. In fact, St. Anselm's is the only team which has even beaten Northeastern badly in Jimmy's regime, and the score of the past two years—40-6 and 36-7—are the largest any team has ever run up on him.

In consequence Coach Dunn is all the more anxious to end the season with a triumph Saturday, for in addition to writing a pleasing end to a somewhat disappointing season, it would give him deep personal satisfaction.

But the Huskies' task this year will hardly be different from that of other years, for while St. Anselm's may have been a plaything for Boston College, to which they lost 55-0, they are pretty near tops every year in the New England small college league.

Ray of Light

Yet the Huskies profess to see a ray of light in the Manchester team's record this season, which finds them with victories only over Lowell Textile and New Hampshire while losses have been to Scranton, Catholic University, St. Mary's, and Boston College.

Northeastern possesses an almost similar record, for they have won but two games out of seven. They defeated Springfield and Bates in the middle of the season, while losing to Rhode Island, Vermont, American International, Upsala, and Tufts.

Touchdown Runs

In looking ahead to Saturday, Coach Dunn hopes that this may be the game in which his boys will break out with a few long touchdown runs. "You know," he declared last night at Huntington Field, where the team saw movies of the Tufts game last Saturday, "we haven't yet scored a touchdown from scrimmage from a run that went over nine yards."

And Jimmy was right. A check on the record shows that the Huskies have scored four touchdowns from scrimmage, two against Springfield on marches of 43 and 25 yards with the scores being made on nine and three-yard runs, one against Bates on a 64-yard march and eight-yard run for the marker, and one against Upsala on a 54-yard march and five-yard plunge. A fifth touchdown was scored on a 31-yard pass interception against Bates.

No Change

"Yes," Dunn continued, "all of our scores have come the hard way, and it is about time we began to make some of them the easy way. I just hope the time comes next Saturday."

The Husky coach plans only one change in his starting line-up—at right end, where he is not yet certain who will play. Jim Reilly will start at the other end, Capt. Dean Williams and Ed Jensen at tackle, Len Erickson and Charlie Abend at guard, Dick Grey at center, and Phil Sheridan, Ronnie Tubbs, Joe Dias, and Eddie Barry in the backfield.

* * *

Northeastern is closing its schedule so early because of the final examinations which begin next week. After the exams, the boys change from their classes to their 10-week work period or vice versa.

* * *

The Husky coaching staff's biggest disappointments this season came in not winning the Vermont and American International games, both of which it thought should have been theirs. Other than that, however, the staff is fairly well pleased, and is looking ahead to next year when most of the boys will be back.

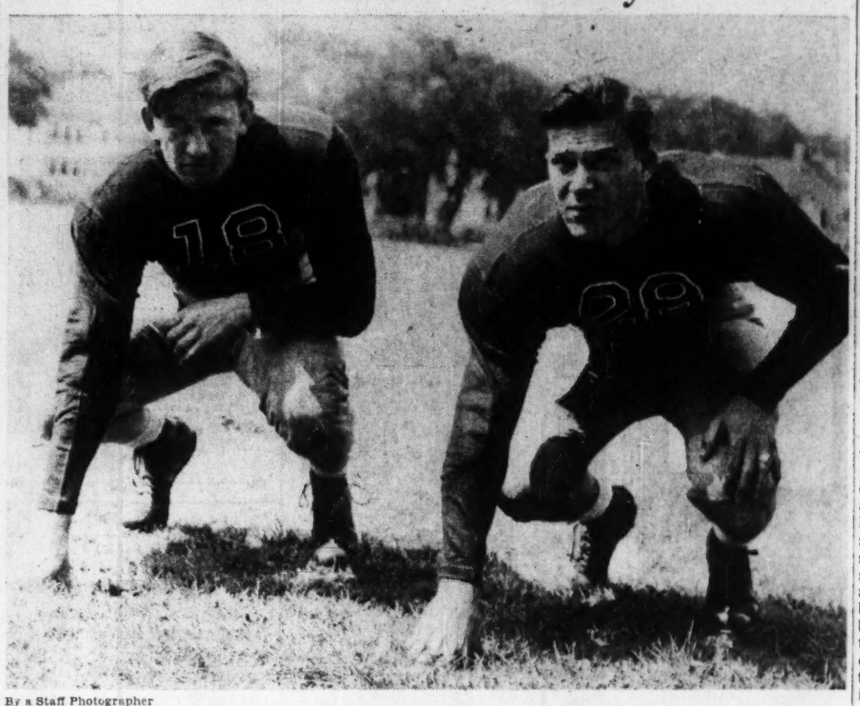
* * *

The Huskies lost a few games this fall because of the inexperience of its sophomores, of whom there were 24 on the squad and anywhere from six to nine on the starting line-up. They made mistakes, as most any team does, but they happened to make them where it counted most—down near their opponents' goal lines. Next fall they should be a better team because of the elimination of those costly mistakes.

* * *

Coach Dunn and his assistants deserve a lot of credit for putting a team on the field at all, considering the handicaps under which they labor. In the first place, Northeastern has no spring practice, in the second place practice is held from 5 t o6:30 p. m. under lights, and in the third place there is no training table. Dunn cannot keep the boys any later than 7 p. m. at the latest because most of them live out of town and it takes them so long to get home they would have no time to study. The list could be made longer, but you probably get the idea now.

Made the Grade Easily



By a Staff Photographer

Jim Shea, left, and Joe Dias are a couple of sophomore backs at Northeastern who have helped the Huskies this season and should prove of value when next season rolls around. They will play in Northeastern's final game of the season against St. Anselm's at Manchester, N. H., Saturday.

Colorful Mississippi Team Has Two Backfield Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Nov. 5—They're the most colorful and perhaps the most respected football combine in the South today, and Saturday they go North from Mississippi when Ole Miss invades to face Holy Cross.

One youngster, Junie Hovious from Vicksburg on the Mississippi, is an amazing tailback, a 155-pound "mite" who is the "clutch" player of the Rebel machine. The other is a Californian, Merle Hapes, a 175-pound husky, part Indian, who carries out his fullbacking chores to perfection—in the manner of a tailback.

Both boys pass, both punt and both run—they also block and do a bit of tackling, as all good football players do.

Lost Only One

Individually and collectively, they've shoved Ole Miss in ahead of Louisiana State 19-6, Southwestern 27-6, Georgia 28-14, Duquesne 14-6, and Vanderbilt 13-7, and had the Johnny Rebs well ahead of Arkansas until an all-important fumble was recovered, and two punts were blocked, losing the game 21-20.

Hack and Mack of Tennessee, famed touchdown duo of a decade ago, had nothing on this pair.

Hapes has tallied seven touchdowns in seven games—Hovious has six and nine points after. Each lad has thrown three touchdowns passes, with Hovious grabbing two of the Hapes-propelled aerials.

96-Yard Sprint

His 66-yard scoring run against Duquesne was called back, but Hovious came back a week later against Arkansas with one for 38 yards that was just as effectively staged. His 96-yard sprint on a punt return against Georgia will go down as Butch's best of the season, however, unless he pulls one a bit longer later this year.

Hapes' best passing came against L. S. U. when he threw two touchdown shots, one to Hovious for 55 yards, the other to End Bill Eubanks for 39 yards. His best single display in running was staged against Duquesne, when he turned right end to run 18 yards for a touchdown. Movies show six Dukes taking a full shot at the brilliant Californian. Hapes also averaged 52 yards on three punts against Duquesne, with one quick kick going 64 yards to stop on the two.

Best Aerial Display

Hovious' best aerial display was registered over Georgia, when he threw four, completed three and hit two receivers for touchdowns.

In the 13-7 victory over Vanderbilt, Hovious threw a pass to Eubanks, end, who lateraled to Dan Wood, center, for a touchdown and then kicked the point after. A few plays later Hovious intercepted a pass on the Commodores' 42-yard line and scampered for the winning touchdown.

Plans for Annual Schoolboy Court Tournament Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 5—First notes of the state's basketball highlight, the annual schoolboy tournament held on the University of New Hampshire campus Feb. 27 and 28, and March 1, were sounded today from the Durham office.

Climaxing the fall preparations was the announcement that Charles "Chick" Justice will serve as supervisor of the tourney. Justice, who came to the university in 1937 as assistant football coach, has been active in overseeing the intramural program.

Fifty-two high schools have reported enrollments to the tournament office, indicating that they wish to compete for invitations. According to Supervisor Justice, schools are asked to register before their seasons start.

Under the revised point system, which has been adopted by the New Hampshire Association of Headmasters and university officials, class A will include schools of over 200 boys as of Sept. 30, class B, 51 to 200, and class C, 50 or less. Games won on the home court will give a team five points and games won away will be rated six points. Contests played by class A teams will be counted only when the opponent is in the same class. Members of the smaller divisions may count victories over class A opponents, but defeats in the hands of A teams will not be figured in the selection. No team may receive credit in more than two games with one opponent.

Final standings will be determined by dividing total points by the number of accredited games.

The selection committee, consisting of representatives from the headmasters' association and the university, will meet on the evening of Feb. 22.

The classification of schools which have indicated a wish to compete for invitations is as follows:

Class A—Nashua (635); Keene (496); Berlin (480); Portsmouth (435); Concord (400); Laconia (275); Spaulding of Rochester (227), Stevens of Claremont (203); Franklin (247).

Class B—Pinkerton of Derry (161); Lebanon (160); Plymouth (159); Littleton (145); Towle of Newport (138); Somersworth (122); Kennett of Conway (113); Penacook (113); Lancaster (101); Newmarket (91); Tilton-Northfield (87); Groveton (83); Peterborough (83); Meredith (78); Gorham (78); Goffstown (73); Woodbury of Salem (72); Conant of East Jaffrey (67); Hillsboro (66); Pittsfield (66); Bristol (61); Hampton (60); West Lebanon (59); Charlestown (51).

Class C—Lisbon (50); Andover (48); Ashland (46); Stratford (46); Wilton (43); Alton (46); Simonds of Warner (43); Walpole (42); Whitefield (41); Epping (38); Henniker (37), Marlboro (35); Weare (35); Dow of Franconia (33); Lincoln (33); Coe-Northwood (28); Antrim (23); Troy (23); Hancock (14).

Galuffo Elected

The Northeastern freshman football team yesterday elected Pete Galuffo of Winchester as its captain to lead the Pups in their final game against the Harvard junior varsity Friday. Galuffo, who is expected to be a big help to the varsity next fall, was a standout for the yearlings in the fullback position.

The Husky Pups have won two games and lost three, defeating Tufts freshmen and Wentworth Institute and losing to St. John's Prep, Rhode Island State freshmen, and Andover.

Army Rewarded

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—As a reward for its showing against Notre Dame last Saturday, the Army football squad was given only a light workout yesterday, while Coach Bill Wood said he believed the Cadets did not play inspired football "but only the game we all know the team is capable of." The players heard about the mistakes they made in the Notre Dame game and were warned they will have their hands full against Brown Saturday.

Gardella Out Of Penn Game

While Harvard had little prospect of defeating Penn this week end at Philadelphia anyway, it has not been helpful to prepare for the contest with the knowledge that Capt. Joe Gardella is definitely out and that practice is hindered by a series of hour exams.

Apart from Michigan, Penn is the best team the Crimson is being called upon to face this season. The Quakers are well-manned in material and have the speed for a running attack and good passers to resort to an aerial game. Along with this they have one of the best triple-threat backs in the East in Frank Reagan.

The Harvard party of 30 players will leave Boston on the 12:45 a. m. train, Friday morning and arrive at Philadelphia shortly after 10 a. m. The team will be quartered at the Manufacturers Country Club and will work out at Franklin Field in the early afternoon.

Accompanying the team will be Head Coach Dick Harlow; Skip Stahley, assistant coach; Robert Paine, manager; Franklin King, assistant manager; William J. Bingham, Athletic Director, and Dr. Augustus Thorndike.

Brown Duplicates Winning Patterns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5—Brown's 6—2 triumph over Yale carried the duplication of 1932 winning patterns over two successive week ends. In 1932, Brown defeated Holy Cross by the margin of a field goal, and this year repeated the procedure for the first win over the Crusaders in eight years. In 1932, Brown nipped Yale 7—2, committing an intentional safety in the final quarter, and last Saturday used the same stunt to check the possibility of a Yale touchdown.

Bob Chase, who made the intentional safety for Brown in 1932, visited the team between the halves of the Yale game last Saturday, and his presence may have suggested the repetition of the process to Tuss McLaughry.

Savignano knelt to concede the Bulldogs their two points in almost exactly the same spot where Chase pulled the trick eight years ago. At the time Chase was a Brown star, Savignano was 13 years of age and playing sandlot football at Newton, Mass., never thinking he would repeat Brown grid history eight years later.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia Athletics gave five players to Oakland of Pacific Coast League for Bario Lodigiani, second baseman.

Sports Around the Hub

When Cleveland's much-discussed board of directors refused the Bucky Harris managerial demand for a three-year contract, no official in the major leagues was quite so relieved as Clark Griffith. The Old Fox would not have blocked Bucky's way, if a new and more profitable field had opened up on the Indian reservation. But the Washington prexy if fully aware, as is everyone else in baseball, that the suave mannered Harris is among the game's most capable pilots.

So the one-time skipper of the Red Sox stays at Griffith Stadium for at least another year and his friends are saying it is just as well. The man who eventually succeeds Oscar Vitt will face the biggest job in the majors. Many good men have tried unsuccessfully to please that town—the public, the board of directors and the press—with discouraging results.

Harris can handle ball players like a mother does her young, but there is much more to the Cleveland job than that. No one can say now that he would not have won the pennant for the Tribe. But the chances are good that he would soon have run up against the same stone wall that blocked Walter Johnson, Steve O'Neill and Vitt. Perhaps Bucky was merely playing smart when he held out for a three-year document. It is an open secret that the Cleveland policy calls for "one year only."

* * *

The Essex County Club pro, Eugene F. Wogan, has been re-elected to the presidency of the New England Professional Golf Association. He also was chosen vice-president for Section I of the national body.

* * *

Briefs . . . The American Football League game originally scheduled for today between the Boston Bears and New York Yankees, has been postponed until Nov. 23, at Yankee Stadium. . . George A. Weaver has been re-elected president of the Golf Salesmen's Association of New England. . . Johnny Kelley, Frank Darrah, Johnny Semple and Fred McGlone will probably be local representatives in the annual Yonkers Marathon at Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday. . . Although it is only an exhibition, the Bruins expect a sizable turnout of fans for Sunday afternoon's Arena date with Olympics. . . It will be the initial showing of the big pro club in this section this season. . . Each one of the Red Sox regulars received $152 of World Series cash for finishing in a tie for fourth place with the Chicago White Sox. . . Incidentally, the White Sox pulled down $604 apiece for their share of the Chicago city series. . . And why is it that the Chisox got $160 each for their fourth-place finish—$8 more than the Red Sox?

Brockton to Try To Retain Title In Outdoor Race

Can Brockton be stopped?

Brockton High School's cross-country team, which has captured three successive State titles, will attempt to retain its New England championship in the second annual New England interscholastic cross-country title event sponsored by Boston University at Weston next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

Brockton will have stiffer competition next Saturday than it had this past week end in the State meet, for in addition to Melrose High School, the team which finished a close second to Brockton last Saturday, other schools entered are: Belmont High School, Belmont, Mass.; Gardner High School, Gardner, Mass.; New Britain High School, New Britain, Conn.; Hartford High School, Hartford, Conn.; Portsmouth High School, Portsmouth, N. H.; Burrillville High School, Pascoag, R. I.; Cranston High School, Cranston, R. I.; and N. Providence High School, Providence, R. I.

It is expected that Alden Lane, Jr., whose Merriwell finish last Saturday gave him individual honors, will also be the winner of this meet. Lane is running in better form than ever before, and in the State championship run uncorked a sprint to nip Norman Morong of Southbridge 10 yards from the tape. Lane's time was 13:19.2, which is exceptionally slow compared to the record which is 13:02.4 set by John Kauppinen of Gardner in the New England meet last year. Lane, however, is certain to turn in a much better performance, weather permitting, because of the fact that the course was rain-soaked for the State meet last Saturday.

Crusaders Work Hard

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 5 (AP)—Holy Cross's depleted football squad returned to hard work yesterday in preparation for Saturday's intersectional game with Mississippi here.

The varsity scrimmaged against the freshman for more than an hour as Coach Joe Sheeketski sought to get more drive into his running attack. Frank Kleniewski, a sophomore, was at quarterback in the only line-up change.

The Crusaders' injury list continues heavy and, for the third straight week, it appears they will be forced to play without six regulars.

Prepare for Allerdice

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 5 (AP)—Unconvinced by Dartmouth's success in stopping the Harvard and Sewanee air attacks, Coach Earl Blaik yesterday opened his Princeton game preparations by giving his Indians a long passing defense drill.

That department broke down against Franklin and Marshall and Yale and Blaik thinks it may do so again when Dave Allerdice starts throwing against his Indians in Palmer Stadium this week end.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Nov. 6

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections; Traveler's News; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Variety "Starlight" OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3 9.63 meg. 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Washington. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by Clemence Dane. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista Concert, direction of Gaston Pellegrini. TGWA 9.69 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. OSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Two Football Rule Changes Favored by Tuss McLaughry

Coach Tuss McLaughry of Brown, currently in the spotlight because of his successive victories over Holy Cross and Yale, believes two changes should be made in the football rules. He agrees with Andy Kerr of Colgate that the defensive team should be compelled to keep six men on the line of scrimmage, and that free substitution should be allowed.

* * *

Speaking yesterday at the football writers' weekly meeting at the Parker House, Tuss declared, "Teams have more defensive assignments than you can shake a stick at nowadays, and in my mind it hampers the offense. With anywhere from a four to an eight-man line to cope with, plus the problem of sliding, too much pressure is put on the college players. We just can't teach offensive assignments against all those defenses.

* * *

"Free substitution," he continued, "would unquestionably prove of benefit to the rank and file of teams. The professionals have it, and high school teams in 37 states have it. I believe all the colleges should be allowed to use their reserves freely. We tried it in the second half of our game with Tufts, and it worked to the advantage of both teams—even though I spent a busy evening afterwards at home trying to convince people who called up to tell me I had substituted illegally that I had been within my rights."

* * *

Regarding his two latest major victories Tuss declared with a smile, "Those wins put us in a rather bad spot—we find ourselves in the position of a possible investigation by the Harvard Crimson." Brown plays Army at West Point Saturday for the first meeting between the two teams in 35 years. The following Saturday it meets Harvard at the Stadium, and then it closes out its schedule in Providence with Dartmouth and Columbia, both of whom it plays within five days.

* * *

The writers had a lot of fun with Coaches Frank Leahy of Boston College and Pat Hanley of Boston University, whose teams meet at Fenway Park Saturday. Leahy is a pessimist at best, and is doing everything in his power to keep his team from growing overconfident. Hanley is a realist, and as such refuses to concede his team a chance against the Eagles Saturday.

* * *

In fact, Pat said of the game, "I understand it will start at 2 p. m. Well, we will try to be there on time, and then a week from Saturday we play New Hampshire at Nickerson Field."

* * *

Leahy countered, "Our boys were at their best against Manhattan (B. C. 25, Manhattan 0), and I firmly believe they are improving every Saturday." At this Hanley tried to get under the table.

* * *

Pat had words of praise for George Pantano, quarterback, Chick Morris, fullback, and Charlie Cremens, guard, for their work at Western Reserve last Saturday. "Despite the beating we took, these boys turned in excellent games," he said, "and in spite of the score (19-0) I am not too disappointed. The boys were stunned when they found the score 13-0 against them in the first three minutes, and who wouldn't be?"

* * *

Leahy, still working against overconfidence, declared he thought B. U. would make it interesting for B. C. next Saturday, and that as far as he and his staff were concerned, the game is an even Stephen affair. (At this Hanley did get his head under the table cloth.) After all, see what happened to Notre Dame against Army last Saturday, and that could happen to us."

* * *

Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern and Lew Manly of Tufts were full of compliments for each other and his team, both declaring that the game last Saturday, which Tufts won 12-2, was the cleanest either has seen all season. (The remark, it was pointed out, had nothing to do with the mud.) Jimmy praised the Jumbos' Art Harrison for his fine kicking and passing, while Lew had kind words for the Huskies' Ronnie Tubbs, who handled the same departments.

* * *

"One of the funny things in the game," Lew said, "was following our safety when Harrison had to punt from his own 20-yard line. He had been punting well all afternoon, and here he was with no pressure on him. I expected to see the ball sail up the field, but it only went about 20 yards. Hereafter I am going to have our center snap the ball back to him with both our guards rushing in."

* * *

With still two games to go on his schedule, Manly did not hesitate to call his team the best he has ever coached in his career. "That team deserves praise, and a lot of it," he said. "They haven't a lot of weight, but they have plenty of courage."

* * *

Harvard's Dick Harlow said that Capt. Joe Gardella might not play at Penn this Saturday because of injury, and that he was grooming Bill Brown and Mort Waldstein to take his place. He said he was uncertain whether Loren MacKinney would remain in the backfield, although it was certain he would continue to do the kicking. He praised Tom Gardiner, tackle, Dick Pfister, guard, Burgy Ayres, center, and Chub Peabody, guard, for their work against Princeton.

Defense Is Puzzle For O's Mentor

As the Boston Olympics, local amateur hockey sextet, prepares for its opening exhibition game against the Boston Bruins at the Arena next Sunday, Coach Hago Harrington professes himself a bit puzzled regarding the make-up of his defense.

As it stands now, Ty Anderson and Cliff Thompson shape up as the first duo, with Anderson rated at the top. Thompson, who played both left wing and center last season, is showing rapid development in back of the blue line and if that development continues, he will be another standout.

The second pair presents more of a problem, however, for four men are struggling for positions. Leading the group is big Al Yourkewicz of Brockton, whose power and speed were factors in the New England Amateur League last winter. The other three hopefuls include Veterans Bill Splaine and Art Smith and Newcomer Bob Campbell of Dartmouth.

In addition to the defense, the goal tending job is also presenting its problems, as Regulars Ted Frazier and Tom Moon struggle to offset the threat presented by young Vic Polich. It is probable that each of these goalies will work against the Bruins next Sunday afternoon.

The Olympics are enjoying the largest amount of pre-season practice they have ever experienced and for nearly four weeks the players have been having daily workouts. They usually practice at the Boston Arena, but due to the fact that the Arena was occupied last night, they were forced to pack their equipment and work out at the Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton.

Tickets are now on sale for the exhibition game with the Bruins, with no seats reserved. All tickets are priced at 55 cents.

Yale Sees Movies

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—The Yale football team, with its toughest assignment of the season, Cornell, coming up Saturday, took a complete rest yesterday, confining the usual practice session to viewing movies of the Brown game.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Russian Choir
3:15 "Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orch.	Vocal recital
3:45 Popular music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orch.	Community Recreation
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Election program	"Stella Dallas"	"A" a Sidewalk Cafe	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Network program	Organ recital
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "About Us": drama	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Election news	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Election returns	Sports Roundup	Election news	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	Political talk	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Election news	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 L. Ross; Election	"Mr. Keen": drama	Election Bulletins	Election news	Five Star News
7:30 Election returns	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders music	Election news	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Election returns	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Election news	"Your Announcer Is"
8:00 "Court of Missing Heirs"; Election	Ben Bernie's Musical Quiz; Carol Bruce	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; soloist; chorus	Wythe Williams, news	"Your Announcer Is"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Election news	"Plantation Echoes"
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Election news	"Down Memory Lane"
9:00 Election returns;	"Uncle Jim's Question	Frank Crumit and Julia	Election news	"About Today": drama
9:15 CBS commentators;	Bee"	Sanderson's quiz	Election news	"Classical Album"
9:30 popular music	John B. Kennedy; elec-	"Fibber McGee and	Election news	"Classical Album"
9:45 Election returns;	tion roundup	Molly"; music	Election news	"Classical Album"
10:00 CBS commentators;	Election returns; enter-	Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-	Election returns	Five Star News
10:15 popular music	tainment	lonna; chorus; orch.	Election returns	Dance Parade
10:30 Election returns	Network summary	"Uncle Walter's Doc-	Election returns	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 CBS commentators;	Election returns; enter-	house" comedy	Election returns	Al Golden's Orchestra
11:00 popular music	tainment	News Service	News Service	"Men About Town"
11:15 Election returns	Headquarters talks	Election returns	Election returns	"The Islanders"
11:30 CBS commentators;	Election returns; enter-	Election returns	Election returns	"Alpineers"
11:45 Popular music	tainment	Election returns	Election returns	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cusette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mae, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Texas Trailers
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Interview	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse"; drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Piano and organ	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	European news	"Spotlight on Rhythm"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Homemakers' Forum	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Western Serenade
3:15 "Casa Continental"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Melody Mart"
3:45 "Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Network program	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Galluci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Serenaders	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Religious program
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Walta Time"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization	New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Should We Defend South America?"	"Famous Homes"
8:15				Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey		180th Field Artillery
8:45 dramatiz'n; News	night"; dramatic sk.	and the Westerners		Band
9:00 Star Theater; Fred	Roy Shield's Revue;	"Time to Smile"; Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen; Kenny	vocalists; orchestra	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Ignace Jan Paderewski	Album"
9:30 Baker; Portland	European news; Fiesta	"Mr. District Attorney";	Birthday Program;	"Pages From the Classical
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	Pan Americana	dramatic sketch	pianist and orchestra	Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Council for Democ-	Dance Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Kina Cole Swingsters
10:30 racy; Newbold Mor-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Kay Kyser's College of	Ben Young's Orchestra	The Streamliners
10:45 ris; R. G. Swing	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Ben Young's Orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather,	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jose Martines' Orch.
11:15 "Master Works of	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra,
11:30 Music"; record-	Glen Miller's Or

Cornell, Minnesota, Michigan and Texas Aggies Head National Ranking List

Only 375 Points Separate First Place From Fourth

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—The football season is nearing the home stretch, and so is the race for the No. 1 position in the Associated Press ranking poll for the 1940 campaign.

It's Cornell, Minnesota, Michigan and the Texas Aggies in the first four places this week, with only 375 points separating first place from fourth. Two major contests Saturday will eliminate one or more of these leaders, as Minnesota and Michigan clash at Minneapolis and Texas A. and M. plays Southern Methodist, which is strong enough to win 14th place on the week's list.

The more certain indication that the "championship" race is being narrowed is found, however, in the first place votes. The 178 experts who participated in the fifth weekly poll gave one or more points to 30 teams, but only seven were mentioned for first place.

119 Firsts to Cornell

Cornell received 119 of the 178 first-place votes. Minnesota drew 18, and was rated second by 82 experts. The Aggies received 14 firsts and Michigan and Tennessee, 11 each. Stanford received three and Boston College, two. On the point system, it was much closer, with 1,560 for Cornell, 1,420 for Minnesota, 1,258 for Michigan and 1,185 for Texas A. and M.

That score makes it a cinch that the Minnesota-Michigan game will bring a flock of votes for the winner and send the loser down the list, the distance depending upon the size of the score. Northwestern, which lost a 13-12 decision to Minnesota last Saturday, skidded from eighth to tenth place.

Aggies Face S. M. U.

The Aggies run into a tied but undefeated opponent in S. M. U., which collected 58 points in the voting. And the game looks a lot closer than those points show. For the Mustangs think they should have won, or at least tied, last year's game and are out to get square this week.

Stanford, sixth with 906 points, also encounters the kind of opposition that easily might disturb the rankings when it plays Washington. The Huskies, beaten only by Minnesota and Stanford's only rival for the Pacific Coast title and the Rose Bowl invitation, are rated tenth with 87 points.

Cornell vs. Yale

Any of the other leaders will have to do a lot to keep pace with the winners in these contests. Cornell has only to beat one of the weakest Yale teams on record; Tennessee, which polled 929 points for fifth place, plays little Southwestern of Memphis, Tenn. Notre Dame, which dropped from second place to seventh after the Army game and received only 769 points, faces a good Navy outfit. Boston College, eighth with 527 points, meets Boston University; Georgetown, ninth with 347, plays a subpar Maryland team, and Northwestern, which received 316 points, plays its old rival, Illinois.

Duke In Tie

Others figuring in the voting this week were Nebraska and Duke, tied for 12th with 84 points; Pennsylvania, 23; Penn State, 17; Fordham, 16; Lafayette, 10; Santa Clara and Mississippi State, 9 each; Clemson, 8; Alabama, 5; Texas Tech, 4; Tulane, 3; Ohio State, Mississippi, Utah and St. Mary's (Calif.), 2 each; Navy and Michigan State, 1 each.

The standing (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

1.	Cornell	(119)	1,560
2.	Minnesota	(18)	1,420
3.	Michigan	(11)	1,258
4.	Texas A. and M.	(14)	1,185
5.	Tennessee	(11)	929
6.	Stanford	(3)	906
7.	Notre Dame		769
8.	Boston College	(2)	527
9.	Georgetown		347
10.	Northwestern		316

Second Ten—11, Washington, 87; tie for 12.—Nebraska and Duke, 84 each; 14.—Southern Methodist, 58; 15.—Penn, 23; 16.—Penn State, 17; 17.—Fordham, 16; 18.—Lafayette, 10; tie for 19.—Santa Clara and Mississippi State, 9 each.

Also ran—Clemson, 8; Alabama, 5; Texas Tech, 4; Tulane, 3; Ohio State, Mississippi, Utah and St. Mary's (Calif.), 2 each; Navy and Michigan State, 1 each.

Why Stanford Wins

Wide World

LOS ANGELES—Pete Kmetovic, No. 17, of Stanford tearing off 33 yards at full speed in the game against U. C. L. A. last Saturday. Ray Bartlett, Uclan tackler, is trying for him. Stanford's first touchdown in the 20-14 victory was set up by this run. Some 55,000 fans saw the game in Memorial Coliseum.

More Scores And Closer Race Helps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5—An increased scoring tempo and the closest title race in recent years give promise of drawing more people to Western Conference football games in 1940 than in any season in the last decade.

The season's first 28 games, which included 18 in non-Conference competition, drew a total 1,031,455 people, beyond the average of 1939's 53 games, which drew in all 1,729,290. The 1939 total represented an advance of more than eight per cent beyond the previous year.

Outstanding strength in Conference teams is credited with a large share of the early-season interest and a round-robin schedule which will put Conference leaders against each other promises heightened interest in the last stages of the season's play. Ohio State, which in the first five games of its schedule played before almost a quarter-million people, was ranked as a national leader in pre-season predictions while Minnesota, Northwestern and Michigan built places as national leaders in early season play.

Late stages of Conference play will put Michigan against Minnesota, Northwestern and Ohio State following Minnesota's meeting with Northwestern, and the Wildcats end their season playing Notre Dame, another contender for national leadership.

Paralleling the interest in top-ranking teams representing the Conference has been an increase in scoring which has marked the first of the current schedule. In their first 10 title games Western Conference teams averaged 27.4 points per game and in 18 non-Conference games an average of 30 points was scored. The 1939 season, which indicated a trend toward higher scoring, showed a game average of 25.6 points over the 53-game schedule.

Bierman Prepares Gophers For Game With Wolverines

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—Minnesota's big game hunters, with five highly prized trophies of the chase already in their record of gridiron achievements, hope to collect another—Michigan's Wolverines—here next Saturday.

It will be no small task to achieve that end, Coach Bernie Bierman admitted today, in announcing Michigan will provide his Golden Gophers with the stiffest test of a football campaign which has been fought with nothing but tough encounters since its inception last September 28.

Earned Victory

Coach Bierman said he honestly believes his team earned its 13-to-12 victory over Northwestern's Wildcats last week in playing its best ball to win over the strongest eleven it has met so far this season.

The Gopher coach, however, still believes his team has not yet reached its peak of performance, and will be striving to get some added improvement before the Wolverine invasion.

Minnesota won't be out to "shoot the works" just against Michigan, Bierman said—it has had to do just that against every opponent so far on its schedule. This may be a factor in its favor against Michigan which so far has had an easier schedule.

Came From Behind

Poise, perseverance, and determination have marked Minnesota's play so far this season. It has been behind a number of times and on each of those occasions it has shown its best offensive and defensive punch. The team spotted Northwestern to a touchdown early last week and then powered its way back for two scores to win.

As regards Tom Harmon, Michigan's great back, quite a few of Minnesota's players remember him a year ago, when the Gophers came out on top, 20 to 6. In that game Harmon carried the ball 12 times and picked up a net of only 30 yards.

George Franck, Minnesota's leading threat to match Harmon, Bruce Smith, and Bob Sweiger, the hard-hitting fullback, all outgained the star Michigan back by a considerable margin a year ago and whether they can duplicate that feat Saturday remains to be seen.

Tied in 1933

Michigan has not won from Minnesota since 1932 although it managed a tie in 1933, and since has lost six in a row to the Gophers.

Minnesota in winning its first five games of the season rolled up 1,238 yards by rushing for a average of 4.62 yards or an average of 3.38 yards a try.

In passing, however, Minnesota yields the advantages to its opponasses for 411 yards. Minnesota on the other hand has made but nine of 36 passes for 187 yards.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

ITHACA, N. Y.—Carl Snavely, Cornell coach, gives his Big Red team an annual day off about midseason, but he just can't take it himself. The varsity had its holiday yesterday afternoon, but Snavely saw the freshmen passing his home on the way to their practice field and lost little time joining them to help Mose Quinn, the frosh coach, with his duties.

* * *

NEWTON, Mass.—That Notre Dame-Army score must have been a boon to coaches everywhere, and one of the first to make use of it was Frank Leahy, whose undefeated Boston College Eagles play little Boston University Saturday.

"Don't forget what happened to Notre Dame against supposedly weak Army," he warned his squad. "Boston U. is far from being weak. You'll have to play your best to beat them."

Maybe Frank meant that for his second team, for he excused the 16 seniors on his squad from Monday's drill.

* * *

PITTSBURGH — Coach Buff Donelli thinks Marquette's center, Ray Apolskis, "is just about tops" both on and off the gridiron. After the Dukes licked Marquette, 14-0, Donelli reported Apolskis came to the Duquesne dressing room and said:

"Coach, I'd like to tell you something, if you don't mind. Your fullback is tipping off the plays."

"That was one of the nicest things I ever encountered, and I surely appreciate it," declared Donelli.

Green Wave Not Same Team

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—To anyone wondering how the same Tulane team could drop three straight games and then polish off Rice, North Carolina, and Clemson—the answer is—it was not the same team.

The Green Wave which washed away most of Clemson's bowl hopes, 13-0, last Saturday was a far different type of surge from the ripple which scarcely wet the claws of Boston College's Eagles five weeks ago, and later lost to Auburn and Fordham.

For most of the afternoon the Greenies looked as they did last year when they came through undefeated. They gained more than 400 yards, including 383 rushing, and held the enemy to 61.

"We're running harder, blocking better and playing more heads-up on defense," generalized Coach Red Dawson. "Inexperience and injuries were our big troubles. The sophomores have learned plenty. The line has been strengthened since Tommy O'Boyle has been able to play again and Jack Tittle was shifted from quarterback."

Errors in early games startled and disheartened Tulane followers. Sophomore guards played too close on defense and were repeatedly driven in. Ends were sucked in. The secondary let pass receivers get into the clear.

Blockers forgot their assignments or missed their men, ball carriers "pointed" the plays or failed to cut properly over the tackles and ends.

But recently the guards have been impassable, the ends fooled rarely, even by Clemson's supertricky reverses. Pass defenders have hung onto their men. Although North Carolina's Jim Lalanne punctured the Tulane goal line by air, Rice and Clemson found their aerial attacks did them more harm than good.

After watching Tulane lose its opening game to Boston College, Coach Frank Thomas of Alabama asserted, "In six weeks Tulane would beat Boston College."

Developments have added weight to his prediction, but Thomas is probably wishing he was wrong. Next Saturday the six weeks will be up, and next Saturday Tulane plays Alabama.

To Teach in Hawaii

Elizabeth M. Ryan, who for many years occupied the unique position of being one of the world's outstanding women doubles players with scores of titles to her credit, won in England, France and the United States, is planning to spend the winted doing tennis development work in Hawaii. As one of the outstanding women tennis instructors of recent years, she will devote much of her time to instructing the pupils of the public schools throughout Hawaii. She has arranged for the use of some of the best courts in several sites throughout the Islands and the United States Lawn Tennis Association has asked her to co-operate in its work of Junior tennis development not only in the public schools but at leading clubs as well.

Miss Ryan will sail from the Pacific Coast on Nov. 7 and is expected to arrive in Honolulu about Nov. 12. Preliminary arrangements have already been made for her stay in Hawaii and local civic and tennis authorities have assured her of their interest and complete cooperation in the tennis development work which she has scheduled for the next few months.

Auburn Tigers Show Squad Of 35 Alabamians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—There are 51 members of Auburn's 1940 varsity football squad and only three reside above the Mason-Dixon line. The Tigers trio of "Yankees" include Tackles Chester Bulger, Rumford, Maine, and Gordon MacEachern, Haverhill, Mass., and Center Tex Williams, Llanerch, Pa., who, however, is a graduate of Monroe, Ga., A. & M., and is a former resident of Dallas, Texas.

Auburn's almost entire congregation of native state gridders lists 35 Alabamians, nine from the neighboring commonwealth of Georgia, two from Tennessee, and one each from Louisiana and Virginia, besides the three popular "Yankees." So any zoning laws that might be passed by the Southeastern Conference to curb recruiting from other sections would have very little effect on Coach Jack Meagher at Auburn.

Here are the Auburn Tigers for 1940 and their home addresses: Centers: Tex Williams, Llanerch, Pa.; Abb Chrietzberg, Auburn; Howard Burns, Ensley; Jack Ferrell, Birmingham, and Hugh Maddox, Douglas, Ga.

Gridiron Grins

By the Associated Press

Georgia Tech and Cumberland were playing in the game that recorded the largest score in history (220-0). In the fourth abbreviated period, the Cumberland captain was running interference for his left halfback. The Cumberland half was hit hard and fumbled. The Cumberland captain yelled, "Get that ball! Fall on it!"

"Get it yourself if you want it," the tired and battered halfback replied, "I had it long enough!"

Football Goes On at Chicago —And Maroon Has Won Twice!

CHICAGO—The University of Chicago may have given up on intercollegiate football, but football hasn't given up on the university.

Almost a year ago trustees of the institution abandoned the sport on an intercollegiate basis. Football, though, of not one but two varieties is being played on the midway campus.

True, the games go on before empty stands—stands once filled by throngs cheering on great Chicago teams. But the players work hard at the game even though they know they'll earn neither plaudits of the crowds nor their school letter.

Six-Man Game

Under supervision of Coaches Kyle Anderson and Nels Norgren, the latter the Maroon basketball coach, the six-man game was introduced early this fall. Turnouts have been excellent, with some 10 intramural teams competing twice weekly. But the six-man game already has lost a decision to the regular 11-man sport.

Early in October, Coach Anderson learned that some 20 of his six-man football players were much better than the other competitors. They asked to be allowed to play the regular 11-man game, and were permitted to practice in a group. Later the 11-man outfit scrimmaged the American College of Physical Education team, representing a small local school. The Maroons, to the cheers of some 100 students, won that game 13 to 7. Chicago did not officially call that affair a "game." It was a "scrimmage" conducted as such—with no kickoffs. The hostilities were started by giving the physical education team the ball on its own 40-yard line.

Sentiment Divided

Last week, the Maroons 11-man gridders were given another workout—against Wilson Junior College. Chicago won, 14 to 0. This affair, too, was unofficial. President Robert Maynard Hutchins even told the Daily Maroon, student newspaper, that he didn't know such "scrimmages" were taking place.

Campus sentiment on Chicago's abandonment of the intercollegiatae game seems fairly well divided. Half the students hope that some the day the regular game will be returned to the institution's athletic program.

Three reserves from last year's varsity and five freshmen numeral winners went out for the six-man game, but since have swung over to the other squad. Charles Boyd, among them, has played brilliantly in the two "scrimmages."

As some wag remarked, Chicago, with two victories in as many starts, is off to its best season since A. A. Stagg directed the Maroons to a Big Ten title in 1924.

Redskins Leading Offensive Outfit

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Traveling at a record-breaking pace in pass completions, pass efficiency and scoring, the Washington Redskins are far ahead of the other national pro football league teams in all-around offensive efficiency, statistics released yesterday reveal.

Figures including the eighth week of play show the Redskins have gained 2,339 yards, have completed 93 out of 148 passes for a 62 per cent efficiency, and have registered 204 points. Green Bay, second in ground gaining, is 205 yards behind Washington. The Packers also are second in scoring, but trail by 60 points, and are second in pass efficiency with a 42 per cent average.

The best defensive units are the New York Giants, the Chicago Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Giants have held opponents to 1,338 yards to lead in that department. The Cardinals have limited opponents' pass completions to 35 per cent, and the Dodgers have allowed a total of only 77 points.

Hughey Buys Franchise

DETROIT, Nov. 5 (AP)—James Hughey, automobile agency operator, announced yesterday that he had purchased the franchise of the Detroit Eagles in the National Professional Basketball League.

Hughey said he was negotiating with Dutch Dehnert, member of the New York Celtics for many years, to coach the quintet. Dehnert is to come to Detroit Wednesday for a conference, Hughey said.

Last year the Eagles, in their league debut, made an excellent showing. A corporation operated the team.

Wisconsin Makes Initial Invasion Of New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin football team will make the first invasion of New York City in its history Saturday when the Badgers travel east to meet the Columbia eleven in Baker Bowl in one of the outstanding intersectional games of the week end.

Not since 1931, when the Badgers dropped a 27-13 decision to Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, have the Badgers been east of Pittsburgh and the Stuhldreher-coached men are anxious to uphold the fine record of Big Ten schools against outside competition this year.

The Badgers are also anxious that the football public of the east have a look at their great fullback, George Paskvan. Paskvan, a senior, is enjoying his greatest year in Badger molespins. The LaGrange, Ill., lad has made his mark in conference competition and will be out to prove that they raise fullbacks rough and tough in his league.

The Badgers, one of the question marks of the Big Ten, sparked themselves a "stranger than fiction" win over Purdue in the last three seconds of play. Chief exponent of the Wisconsin success that day was "Bullet" Bob Ray, who can play quite a bit of fullback himself.

Ray had only carried the ball once before in his college career prior to the Purdue game, but the way in which he led the touchdown drive led followers of the Boilermakers to think that it was a habit with him. Fullback is one position which Coach Harry Stuhldreher has little to think about.

Sophomores will have a big part in the Badger scheme. Mark Hoskins, second-year left half who has been favoring an injured ankle, should be all set to go for the first time since the Marquette clash. Lloyd Wasserbach, Paul Hirsbrunner, and Dick Thornally, sophomore tackles for Stuhldreher, constitute the best set of second-year tackles in the midwest.

Blessed with an abundance of spirit, these 1940 Badgers are positive that they can make their first trip to New York a complete success.

McCarthy Retained

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe McCarthy, who has managed the New York Yankees for 10 years, will continue in his job next season.

President Edward G. Barrow, returning from a vacation at Tom Yawkey's plantation near Georgetown, S. C., reported he had talked to McCarthy by telephone at his home, and that they had agreed upon terms for 1941

"I don't expect to see Joe until the December meetings in Chicago," Barrow said. "He will sign later on."

McCarthy's three-year contract, calling for a $35,000 annual salary, expires this year.

Harris Signs for 1941

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Stanley (Bucky) Harris signed a new one-year contract yesterday to manage the Senators for 1941, terminating reports that he might succeed Oscar Vitt as pilot of the Cleveland Indians.

"I had always hoped that Harris would be back with the Washington club for next season and I am proud to announce it," said President Clark Griffith. Terms of the contract were not made public, but it was indicated that Harris received a raise.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 4

At Waterville, Maine: Bates 17, Colby 39.

Junior Cross-Country Title

Wide World

NEWARK, N. J.—Finish of the 10,000-meter national junior A. A. U. cross-country run at Branch Brook Park, Frank Darrah of Norfolk Young Men's Club of Roxbury, Mass., winning.

Exhibition Hockey

MIDLAND, Ont. (CP)—George S. Dudley of Midland, President of the Canadian Amater Hockey Association, announced recently that plans are being made to have exhibition hockey games played in every town and hamlet having a team in the C. A. H. A., the week of Jan. 6, for the Canadian Red Cross.

He predicted the total receipts would amount to $100,000.

Dudley said the International Hockey Association has been ruined by the war and he felt Canada, the United States and Great Britain would be the leading figures in international hockey after the war.

He also said the Ontario Hockey Association likely would have the fastest hockey of the last 15 or 20 years this season because of the number of players from European countries who were returning home.

Converse All-America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Bill Hapac, Big Ten leading basketball scorer and Illinois captain last season, has been named forward on the Converse 1940 All-America team, selected by "Chuck" Taylor.

Hapac is paired with Ralph Vaughn, Southern California. The guards are Marvin Huffman, Indiana, and Jimmy McNatt, Oklahoma, while Jack Harvey of Colorado is the center selection.

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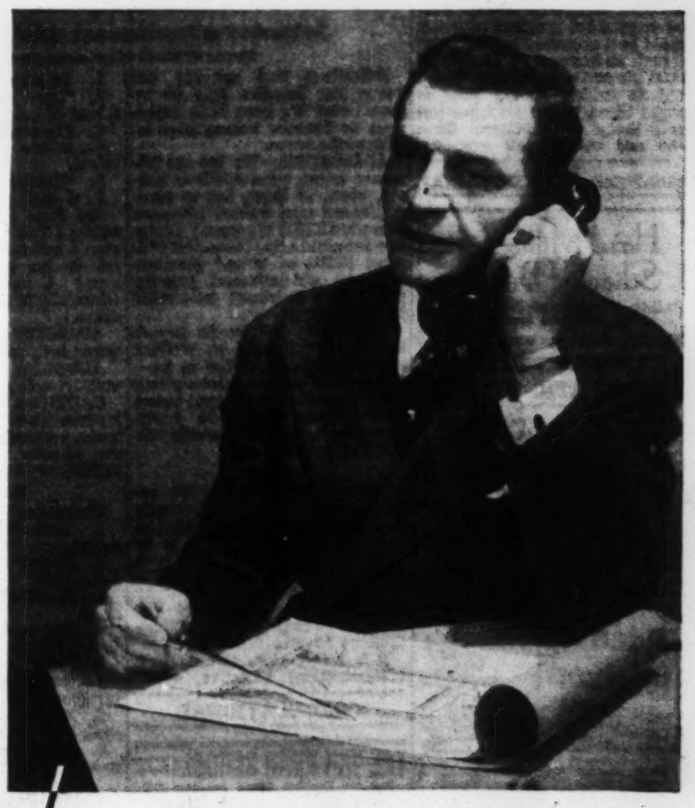

Jewelry FOR THE MAN

Men are wearing jewelry again. Even the most conservative, after a tentative trial of inconspicuous tie-clips and collar holders, are showing a new interest in scarf pins, rings, cuff links and watch chains. Jewelers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are displaying the new designs in jewelry for men, and are glad to advise Monitor readers who are shopping for gifts as to the preferences of their male customers.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

New World Teaching With an Old World Heritage

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

A Living Educational Idea Expressed in Danish Folk High School Movement

Modern Forums and Other Kinds of Adult Education Acknowledge a Debt to the Little Democracy That Founded Schools for Free Discussion

Through the Editor's Window

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A laborer in working clothes slipped into the nearest vacant seat in the gallery and leaned forward eager-eyed. Next to him were two women in fur coats, and beyond them a business man with his son. The speaker on the floor below had just finished, and questions and comments were already coming from all parts of the hall. Both the business man and the laborer took part. It was a meeting of one of the famous Forums which anyone may attend in many parts of the United States.

Happily, in this free and democratic United States these public discussions, one of the most interesting aspects of the adult education movement, go on—even increase in number and popularity. That they carry on a great Old-World tradition, probably few Americans taking part realize. Nor do they know from what country this tradition sprang. Perhaps, now, when many countries of Europe need our faith as never before, we might go back to the Danish Folk High Schools, the remarkable educational movement usually considered the real inspiration of the Forum and Panel Discussion movement in the United States, and widely copied by educators in this country and elsewhere.

Most famous has been the People's International High School in Elsinore, near Copenhagen, with an international teaching staff and students from all over the world. Around 2,300 students, 700 of them from other lands, have attended its winter and summer terms, and about 3,400, 2,100 of them from other lands, have attended the vacation courses. These students, wherever they have gone, are usually found spreading the gospel of adult education and mutual understanding.

To Nikolai Grundtvig, Danish democrat, educator, poet, statesman, and bishop (1783-1872), is given the credit for founding the Folk High Schools of Denmark. It was in a time of gloom following military defeat and the loss of Schleswig to Germany; and Grundtvig led the fight against the pessimism which gripped the country. The Hojskoler, or Folk High Schools, which he inaugurated, as part of this work, were designed to reach the most isolated farmers in Denmark. Today we talk about adapting education to the needs of the child, and "learning by doing" or "doing while learning." These were basic educational ideas held by Grundtvig and put into practice in the Folk High Schools many years ago. Today, too, we talk about helping children to become more aware of their surroundings, to appreciate the meaning of democracy, to be awake to the loveliness of field and forest, to understand the social and industrial backgrounds of national life. These ideals Grundtvig had, also, and they have in the years up to now been the very heart of the Folk High School purpose.

Dignity Of Labor

"It would be of both great use and real pleasure, if there were a well managed farm connected with the Folk High School and if this were surrounded by workshops of all kinds, where every young man at the school could see really efficient management of his trade," he also said. "Such acquaintance with the many sided practical activities would be a necessary condition for a real understanding of Danish social life and national institutions, subjects which should not be taught through dull statistics but by a lively and intelligent Dane who had traveled all over the country with his eyes open, so that he had come to know birds, animals, and human beings."

Books, he said, were to be used, but they were not to have the chief role. Books are merely a "picture of life," he said. The Folk High Schools must seek life itself. These Folk schools as planned by Nikolai Grundtvig, and as seen by enthusiastic American educators in recent years, have been places of joy, of exchange of ideas. Singing, folk crafts, national lore all have their places in the curriculum.

No Examinations No Diplomas

They are not vocational schools, yet vocational work has been the very heart of the Schools. Can Americans realize how a school where manual labor, agricultural work, trades, and crafts are given a high place of dignity, can yet have its emphasis upon understanding life? Perhaps the beginnings of the democratic work camp movement in the United States will help in gaining this concept. The Folk High Schools are boarding schools, the students come of their own free will—the young men for five months during the winter, and the girls for three months in the summer. There are no examinations nor diplomas nor placement bureaus. There is no vocational training in the American sense. But the students say that they go back to work greatly changed in their outlook on life and in their realization of the share they may take in developing a working democracy.

The history of mankind, the development of spiritual values, poetry, and art are the subjects for the lectures in the schools. But the approach is not an academic one, it is important to realize. The purpose in each study and discussion is to create a desire for a truer and deeper understanding. As Bishop Grundtvig put it: "To make accessible to young people a place where they may become better acquainted with human nature and human life in general, and with themselves in particular, and where they will receive guidance in all civic duties and relationships and get to know the real need of their country."

Co-operative action on the part of students leaving the schools was a natural development, for the students saw they must work together. The Danish Folk High Schools, then, have long been associated with the democratic co-operative urge.

At the time of the Nazi invasion there were more than 60 of these schools, with over 7,000 students about equally divided between young men and young women between the ages of 16 and 25. Most of the students come from rural sections, but the schools are intended for all classes, not for any particular group. Most of the schools are found in the rural regions, too; but a few are in cities. There is the People's International High School mentioned at the beginning of this article. There is Borup's High School, in Copenhagen, with lectures open to the general public, but it is not a boarding school. There are two similar schools for workers, one in Roskilde and the other at Esbjerg, attended mostly by workers in and around those towns. Schools built along lines similar to those of the Danish Folk High Schools are to be found in Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and also a few in England and Switzerland.

So democratic a form of education as the Danish Folk High School is infinitely precious in these times. Where it is being carried through in an adapted form and under other names in free countries, those who benefit will be glad to keep alive in their grateful thought the fact that they owe to little Denmark a great and living educational idea.

A Tuesday Column

A meeting of the Askov Folk High School, Denmark, from a painting by Erik Henningsen. The discussion leader is Ludvig Schroder, then Principal. The young man standing up with his hands in his pockets is Jacob Appel, who later became Principal of the Askov Folk High School and afterward Minister of Education of Denmark. The bearded gentleman in the black skullcap seen in the right foreground is folklorist H. F. Feilberg, and the younger man between him and Jacob Appel is Poul la Cour, the physicist. For identification of these last two and for the name of the painter we thank the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy, and for the picture we thank the Ford Hall Forum of Boston, which once sent out copies of this painting, "Because," they said, "it symbolizes in our minds the spirit of the Forum Movement." The Dallas (Texas) Open Forum has also expressed this thought.

Adjectives and Adverbs

Help Yourself to Easy English—8

52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adjectives and adverbs are words that describe. Why do we have both? We need both adjectives to describe nouns; adverbs, to describe verbs.

ADJECTIVES: We use an adjective to tell what KIND of person, place, or thing. Let us see—A *pleasant* man waited. (*Pleasant* tells what KIND of person.) Venice is a *beautiful* city. (*Beautiful* tells what KIND of place.) Franklin used an *old-fashioned* printing press. (*Old-fashioned* tells what KIND of thing.)

ADVERBS: We use an adverb to tell HOW, WHEN, or WHERE concerning the verb. Let us see—Please wait *quietly*. (*Quietly* tells HOW to wait.) Please wait *today*. (*Today* tells WHEN to wait). Please wait *outside*. (*Outside* tells WHERE to wait.)

Exercise 1

Write the adjective or the adverb in each sentence and classify it. If the word tells what kind of person, place or thing, it is an *adjective;* if the word tells how, when, or where concerning the verb, it is an *adverb*.

Examples: The champion ran quickly. (Word) quickly; (Classification) adverb.

It is a safe plan. (Word) safe; (Classification) adjective.

1. He greeted us graciously.
2. "Give to gracious messages a host of tongues."
3. The child writes carefully.
4. Robins are generous providers.
5. "Habit is second nature."
6. I shall join you early.

We form regular adverbs by adding LY to the adjective. Example: A *careful* man drove. (*Careful* is an adjective describing man.) A man drove *carefully*. (*Carefully* is an adverb describing drove.)

ADJECTIVES: active; easy; quick; soft; sure.

ADVERBS: actively; easily; quickly; softly; surely.

CAUTION: Many of us use adjectives when we should use adverbs, especially these above. Let's use adverbs when telling HOW, WHEN, or WHERE.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct word.

1. Turn the radio on (soft, softly).
2. Do you intend to go? I (sure, surely) do.
3. Speak (kind, kindly) at all times.
4. He swung his golf club (easy, easily).
5. Please speak (soft, softly).
6. Tom talked with the stranger (courteous, courteously).
7. She does her work (easy, easily).
8. Are you coming? I (sure, surely) am.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—graciously . . . adverb (describes verb, greeted); 2—gracious . . . adjective (describes noun, messages); 3—carefully . . . adverb (describes verb, writes); 4—generous . . . (describes noun, providers); 5—second . . . adjective (describes noun, nature); 6—early . . . adverb (describes verb, shall join).

Exercise 2 (These are all adverbs): 1—softly (describes verb, turn); 2—surely (describes verb, do); 3—kindly (describes verb, speak); 4—easily (describes verb, swung); 5—softly (describes verb, speak); 6—courteously (describes verb, talked); 7—easily (describes verb, does); 8—surely (describes verb, am coming).

If you write about anything in this series please address the Education Editor.

You Can Learn to Speak Your Native English

In Many Centers Are Schools That Teach Adults in a Jolly Way. Here Is One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

Do you like grammar—regular old-fashioned grammar—and did you get enough of it when you went to school? Many grownups in the business and professional world are finding they didn't, and they're going to school now to remedy the lack. Yes, even grandmothers are going afternoons.

A school here in Chicago was founded some four years ago to teach the English language—not to "foreigners," but to people who have grown up in the United States and supposedly know their mother tongue. All the classes center around the English language—from plain, old-fashioned grammar to conversation and public speaking. Grammar is the most popular.

A Desire To Learn

Entrance requirements? A desire to learn. And how people want to! Professional men and women are studying "Vocabulary Building" and "Public Speaking," in order to do a better job at their daily work. Engineers and accountants are studying punctuation, because their work requires writing technical reports and speeches that must be copied by stenographers, and a misplaced comma or semicolon might change the whole legal aspect of the reports. In college these men skipped over English to take the technical courses required for their careers.

Office employees and clerks who haven't had the benefit of college are enrolled in the classes too. One stenographer entered a "Conversation" class. Later she delightedly told Mrs. Margaret Hewitt, head of the school, that the course had helped her to "speak up to the boss." She had been afraid to talk to him, fearing she wouldn't say the right thing, but now, she declared, it was easy to answer when he spoke to her.

Such timidity is a trait common to many who enroll in the Hewitt School, its Director says. But timidity and self-depreciation just naturally fall away where classes are small, friendly study groups. Everyone is helped to speak up.

One such class had a membership made up of a cotton broker, a politician, a leading Chicago medical doctor, an insurance salesman, an electrical engineer, a statistician, a young woman whose business it was to organize farm women into social groups, and a young woman recently arrived from Dublin, Ireland. The latter wanted to learn public speaking as an aid to selling little figurines she modeled to represent quaint fisherfolk along the coast of Ireland.

These Public Speaking students, besides learning to "think on their feet," found horizons broadening through exchanging viewpoints. For example, several weeks were spent on Clarence Streit's idea of "Union Now," with lively discussions and divergent views.

One night, however, the class spoke on subjects of their own choosing, and there were gales of laughter as the insurance salesman enthusiastically explained his homemade automatic dog feeder. His hobby is "tinkering," and the dog feeder is just one of many gadgets he has turned out in his basement workshop after office hours.

Not all the people enrolled at the school enter classes. Some take private lessons. Out of town people phone and say, "I'm to be in Chicago for three or four weeks and would like to take some lessons" in this or that. Often it's someone who wants help in preparing a talk he's to give at a convention, or it may be a sales manager who wants to be sure he can handle his meetings.

Began With A Big Idea

Mrs. Hewitt says that she started the school with the idea that "English is a world language, and we who are born to speak it should handle it beautifully." As the school grew, she "saw it was far bigger than just me," she relates earnestly, "and shouldn't be built around just one person." So she formed a board of directors made up entirely of students. Today some non-students are on the board, but it is a self-perpetuating body, and the school is incorporated not for profit. All profit goes back into the school, for improvements and salaries. Mrs. Hewitt herself is employed as Director, but has no more power to say what shall be done than has anyone else. And she wants it that way.

Extracurricular activities include a Six O'Clock Speakers' Club and the school's annual banquet. The Speakers' Club, now three years old, was organized by Public Speaking students and meets monthly at a supper. Each member gives a speech and the others criticize frankly.

Among results of such adult education, Mrs. Hewitt says it isn't unusual for the telephone to ring and a happy voice to say, "Oh, Mrs. Hewitt, just think what's happened to me. I have a promotion!"

"And why not?" remarks Mrs. Hewitt. "People who are equipped with the confidence to express their ideas show up above the average in an office or business."

Grace M. Miller

An Information Quiz in Book Form

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Modern Self-Educator," High School and College Subjects in Question and Answer Form, by Henry Thomas, Ph.D. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, $2.75.

This being a heyday of quizzes, a book putting into question-and-answer form a quantity of factual material in what is designated as "all major branches of knowledge" is bound to have a following. You may test your ability (or whatever it does test) by whether or not you know things like: How did Caesar meet Cleopatra? Was the Koran written during the lifetime of Mohammed? How did literature begin? What did a play of Eschylus look like on the stage? What influence did the Renaissance have on architecture? — and hundreds of others. Of course, picking them at random is not really fair, for they not only are good questions but follow one another in a sequence that builds up a unit of information, much of it information having significance.

What we object to is calling this "education." It isn't even "learning." It is useful "information." The subtitle of the book is "An Easy and Direct Way to Acquire a Liberal Education." We frankly cannot think that the author, who bears a Ph.D., believed that.

But the book has value as a jolly way of testing one's general knowledge in a highly popular way. Throwing out the claims made for it on the jacket and in the foreword and subtitle, and taking it for what it is, we should say it might stimulate in some people further reading and inquiry and thus be a step toward gaining a "liberal education." As for using it for quizzing a group in one's home on a winter's night in front of the fire—especially a group largely made up of college graduates and other so-called educated persons—we would recommend it highly. Try it on the college dormitory gang, too. **M. J. T.**

A Round Tabler in London

The Youth Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You have doubtless read on the Editorial Page some of the letters telling what it is like to live in Great Britain these days—and nights! Here are excerpts from a letter from one of our London Round Tablers. The letter was written October 7th.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

As the long winter nights are almost upon us and about all there is left to do during those long waits is to write to one's friends I thought it would be a good idea to write to you telling you first hand just what life is like in this East End of London.

I work in a shop that deals in foodstuff. I serve about 250 people each day. The one thing that strikes me mostly is their incredible cheerfulness.

Only this afternoon I was talking to a lady who has had the roof taken off her house, her best bedroom suite burnt, and all the windows and some doors blown away. This last two weeks she has been using the shelter that I do which is about a mile away from her wrecked home. Although she has sustained all that, her only trouble is that her feet get tired owing to her inability to lie down for any length of time and keeping her shoes on almost the whole 24 hours a day! . . . But with all that she laughed and joked over the whole thing.

Most of us haven't been to bed for five weeks. We improvise all sorts of weird and wonderful bunks which we are sometime quite proud of. I helped to fit up an Anderson with bunks, electric light, a fan for drying the condensation, a fire, and a radio. Very de luxe. Now we are waiting to see what the Government issue of bunks is like. . . .

Food is very plentiful; the only thing that I miss is butter; that two ounces is rather less than the half a pound that I should like and was used to. . . . I am now drinking a whole pint of milk each day.

Yesterday was the first time we have had a baked meal for just a month. When Beckton was bombed we lost our gas supply and have been using electric hot plates (the fortunate ones); the others have got along with coal fires, oil stoves, menthelated lamps, candles, and anything that will heat. The first cup of tea I had after that raid was heated by a plumber's blow lamp.

Prices are not much higher than normal except things like lemons at 25 cents each and onions at 18 cents a pound. I should say that a 10 per cent increase would cover all things.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitors are not coming over as soon as they did. I get mine about five to six weeks late but nevertheless I am very pleased when they do come. And I, like so many more, always turn to the Tuesday one first. I would like to see at least three Tuesdays in each week.

Education is a thing that rather worries me, there are so many children who don't go to school. I guess there are some schools open although so many have been bombed. . . . What will happen when the child gets to school-leaving age without having been to school for the same number of years as his more fortunate brothers who left before the war started I just don't know. . .

Before I go any further I would like to say that I should be very glad to receive letters from any boy or girl who would like to correspond with me. I write to three people in the States but I haven't enough friends to keep my mind occupied in letter writing if I write to them each once a month or every six weeks, because no one wants to get letters too often. I write to New York, Washington, and San Antonio; would anyone from the Middle West or West Coast care to write? I read Sinclair Lewis's book "Main Street" the other week and I thought how nice it would be to know someone in one of the smaller towns, to get a different slant on American life apart from the one I am getting to know about the large cities, which after all are just like London.

I am interested in music, opera, ballet, the theater, photography, fishing, micro-biology, engineering, and during better times I ran a motor bike. There should be something on that list to suit someone.

* * *

To return to my discourse on war conditions. . . . We have noticed that since so many mothers and children are being scattered in the less important districts we are having more men in the shop than we would normally. They seem to like doing their own cooking. The only thing they complain about is coming home to a cold house and being met with all yesterday's dirty dishes. You see, should the house get bombed during their absence they will have the consolation of knowing they didn't labor in vain doing yesterday's dishes for them to be blown up. So yesterday's dishes get washed up today. (It sounds almost like the title of a dance tune.)

Many men are sleeping at work and not coming home until the week end and then only to see if the house is still there. They sleep in the works shelter and feed at the works canteen. They take a radio there and as that is about our only form of evening "pleasure" left there is really nothing for them to return home for. They also save that awful rush to get home before something starts.

People are getting so used to the warnings that they aren't bothered much about them any more, unless the guns start firing, then it is policy to get out of the way of those terrible bits of steel that come down. They are the most wicked looking things, like bunches of razor blades with their edges sticking out. I should hate to be hit by a chunk of that stuff. People who have to walk about during the raids are buying steel helmets (if they can afford them).

Theaters and concerts are now a thing of the past, so I have started playing my violin after not touching it for a number of years through having so many other things to do. Cinemas are shutting before the average person gets home from work.

I shall be very glad if you will place a note in the Youth Round Table Column for me. All the very best to you and the paper.

(Mr.) G. L. C.

* * *

The Youth Round Table, as you know, stands strongly for active correspondence between English-speaking young people. Have you each (wherever you are) at least one friend overseas you write to? Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Meets Every Tuesday

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"Hidden" Verses of the Bible on
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and hundreds of other subjects

The Bible is a veritable Treasure Chest of practical help and inspiration, but hundreds of its verses are often overlooked. These verses are literally *hidden* away, and are found only by chance if the student depends on any but the most up-to-date method.

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

Classified by Ideas

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Commerce and Finance

Income of U. S. Farmers in 1940 Second Largest Since 1929

Business and Industry

Bolivia Seen In Great Need Of U. S. Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—While Government and people are battling high prices—the result largely of a shortage of prime commodities—hope has come from the "good neighbor" of the North. First, there is the prospect of a five year contract for American purchases of practically all tin concentrates not shipped to England. Secondly, since the visit of President Warren L. Pierson of the Import-Export Bank, there have been reports of a loan for railway construction.

The tin deal, rather than any railway loan which would take care principally of equipment supplies, promises to yield the exchange which will clarify practically all Bolivian problems. Political obstacles to improvement have been removed by the revised attitude of President Enrique Peñaranda in granting a complete amnesty. The increased cost of living has made the going hard for the majority of Bolivians.

Food Shortage

At times there is an acute shortage of potatoes, meat and sugar. A long drought has affected the greater part of the Andean agricultural region—that supplying the main population centers—forcing the Government to take emergency measures which have not improved things either for the producer or the consumer. There have been recurring rises in wages and prices, so many in fact that the Government admits the problem has to be tackled from another angle. Even the higher costs of newspapers and advertising has been cited by salesmen to explain rise in consumption articles.

If reports from Washington are confirmed, there will be a five year contract with local producers to supply annually sufficient concentrates to yield 18,000 tons of tin as a contribution to American metal reserves. This involves the greater part of the production not already contracted with Great Britain. The concentrates will be smelted in the United States, though the location of the projected smelter has not yet been announced.

The railway loan is required to fill the gap in eastern communications between Vila-Vila and Santa Cruz. This would complete the transcontinental railroute from Arica, Chile, through Bolivia, to Brazil, whose economic and strategic value was acknowledged at the Havana Conference. The route is in operation from Arica, via La Paz, Oruro and Vila-Vila, near Cochabamba. On the other side of Santa Cruz, the line is under construction to Corumba whence to the Brazilian port of Santos there is an existing rail service. The Bolivian gap between Vila-Vila and Santa Cruz will cost roughly $18,000,000. Two American military engineers, Captain Le Roy Bartlett and Lieutenant Irvin Parry, are now studying the proposed construction. They were despatched at the request of the Bolivian Government.

Wealth in Oil, Rubber

If a railway loan materializes through the Import-Export Bank transcontinental and strategic considerations will not be decisive factors. The loan will be primarily economic and must be repaid. The answer is that Bolivia's greatest wealth lies east of the Andes, especially oil and rubber. A completed railway will also bring in much of the agricultural produce of which the mining centers periodically run short and have to import by the Pacific Ocean.

Two American rubber experts, assessed by national industrialists, are exploring Bolivian rubber prospects in the Beni region. The mission had a conference with the Finance Minister here before leaving by plane for Trinidad the Beni capital, its headquarters. Selected seeds from Aisa and Africa were taken by the experts to the Beni region where scientific studies and detailed experiments will be undertaken.

More Telephones in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. today reported a gain of 5,475 stations in October, compared with 5,985 a year ago and 3,037 in the like 1938 month. For the first 10 months of the year stations increased by 72,858, compared with 60,576 in 1939 and 13,626 in the comparable period in 1938.

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Defense Plans Require Longer Work Week, Economist Avers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The most expedition, if not the only way to provide the increased output required for national defense, is the lengthening of the prevailing hours of work in the United States for the period of the emergency, according to a study of "Labor Policy and National Defense" prepared by Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University for the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"The labor policy of our preparedness program is hard to determine," according to the report, "because many of the essential elements of the program are still practically unknown. Both the size and the time schedule are unsettled. But there is much to be learned from the experience of other countries and from the virtual certainty that we shall require more industrial capacity and labor than we now have available."

British experience in both the first and second World Wars is cited by Dr. Wolman, as showing that a substantial lengthening of the work week is essential to increased output.

The most important objections to any extension of prevailing hours are found to be: (1) that the vast army of unemployed can supply emergency needs for additional labor; (2) that fewer hours make labor more efficient and that more efficient labor increases the productivity of industry; (3) that the health of labor would suffer from working longer hours; and (4) that labor's hard-earned victory in the matter of shorter hours might be lost.

Unemployed Lose Skills

As to meeting the demand for labor from the unemployed, Dr. Wolman says: "Men and women out of work for more than five years lose their skills and habits of work. When in time jobs do become available, many of the unemployed are no longer competent to fill them, and unless they are afforded the facilities to relearn what they have forgotten, they stand the chance of remaining members of this army of the unemployed and unemployables for some time to come."

It is pointed out that British industry suffers from critical shortages of labor and is forced to work unusually long hours, despite the fact that unemployment in that country was estimated at 800,000, or nearly 6 per cent of the working force, as recently as August 12, 1940.

Similarly, in the United States today there are special shortages in many skilled trades, even though there are great numbers of unemployed. Until a sufficient percentage is trained, it is observed, utilization of the unemployed cannot be considered an alternative to increasing the prevailing hours of work.

As to the objection that fewer hours make labor more efficient and therefore more productive, Dr. Wolman maintains that the reverse is generally true. It is industry's efficiency and productivity, he says, that make reductions in hours possible without impairing labor's productive performance.

"It does not follow, however, that an industry working a 40-hour week would see its total output reduced or only insignificantly increased if it raised its schedule of hours to 50 or 55 a week. On the contrary, it would be surprising if the new schedule failed to produce a substantial, and perhaps a proportionate, increase in total output."

Health Not Impaired

With regard to the effect on the health of workers under longer hours, reference is made to British studies of the problem in the present and last wars. These studies indicated that the schedules of hours which could be safely worked without impairing the health of labor or the efficiency of industry varied over a considerable range, and that this range could extend as high as 70 hours per week for certain kinds of work.

The study finds that the most important objection and obstacle to a reasonable extension of working hours is political, rather than any of those described above. Because maximum hours of work have been fixed by laws and contracts that have been won by labor only after years of agitation and pressure, labor leaders fear and oppose any change; and with "the political strength of organized labor at its maximum, it should not be surprising to find our political leaders equally hesitant to deal with the issue, however compelling the reasons for the re-examination of our hours policy during the defense emergency may be."

The study suggests that the problem of the maximum hours to be worked in this country is "a complex series of questions bearing on policies of labor costs, the relation of hours of work to unemployment, the length of time during which suspended provisions of statutes and collective agreements may be expected to continue, and, most important of all, the size and tempo of the whole preparedness program."

Sees Much Overtime

Overtime requirements will cause a substantial increase in wages that will have to be paid "as the pressure for increased production grows stronger and overtime spreads from plant to plant and from industry to industry." At the same time, competition in the labor market will effect increases in basic rates.

Our present wage level is "a phenomenon unparalled in American economic history," with hourly wage rates of American industrial labor increasing almost threefold during the quarter century just ending, and their purchasing power doubled. However, the study points out, the present high level and the trend toward higher rates have potential power to cause inflation that can destroy the current high purchasing value of wages.

Certain factors, it cautions, indicate the seriousness of our defense situation. Material has grown more complicated and expensive and so necessitates a higher ratio of man power behind the lines than was needed during the World War. Aid to Britain is also likely to take an increasing share of our industrial product. These and other factors will doubtless require an expansion of our plant, the study believes, or at least the transformation of existing facilities and the consequent transfer of labor from one type of work to another.

Thus the defense program administrators must shortly face the problem of obtaining a necessary labor supply at satisfactory cost. To do so, they must be enabled to maintain adequate standards of hours and output to insure uninterrupted operations.

Iron Ore Industry Rises to Emergency; Ships 64,000,000 Tons for Near-Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Spring reserves of ore in the lower lakes region probably will be the lowest in 17 years despite the fact that Lake Superior shipments of iron ore for the year will approximate 64,000,000 tons by the end of the current shipping season this month, according to the magazine Steel.

The 1940 shipping season will hang up the fourth highest record of iron ore tonnage, the magazine continues, surpassed by less than 3,000,000 tons in 1916, and about 2,000,000 tons in both 1917, and 1929.

After a relatively slow start in March, lake shipping of iron ore picked up to 100 per cent capacity in September, the first time since August, 1937.

At the close of shipping this year there will be about 52,000,000 tons of ore in reserves for use, but at the present and anticipated rate of consumption, there will in all probability be no more than 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons on hand on May 1 next year. This would mean that iron ore production and shipments during 1941 would have to top all existing records, if anything like the present rate of consumption continues.

Loft-Pepsi-Cola Merger Proposal

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Loft, Inc. would get one share of new stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. for each share held under details announced for a merger proposal to be submitted to stockholders of the two concerns in special meetings at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 22.

The incorporation certificate of Pepsi-Cola would be amended to increase the authorized capital stock from 300,000 to 2,000,000 shares. There are 1,461,559 Loft shares outstanding.

After the merger Pepsi-Cola would have 1,913,815 shares outstanding, of which about 76 per cent would be held by Loft stockholders and the rest by Pepsi-Cola minority stockholders.

The major interest of Loft, Inc., consists of its Pepsi-Cola holdings.

State Bank Commissioners Name Committee Members

BALTIMORE (AP)—Appointment of executive committee members for the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks has been announced by John D. Hospelhorn, Association President and Maryland Deputy Bank Commissioner.

The appointments, by Federal Reserve districts, include: First District, Joseph E. Perry, Bank Commissioner, Boston.

Clyde M. Davis, Bank Commissioner of Concord, N. H., is chairman of district group one, established for regional meetings.

Farm Cash Income Near 11-Year Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cash farm income for 1940, estimated at $9,000,000,000, is the second largest since 1929 and prices of farm products have been higher so far this year than in 1939, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The demand for farm products within the United States continues good and is expected to increase in 1941. Farmers producing for the domestic market are in the best position as exports continue to decline. It is estimated that the production of farm products in 1941 will be about the same as in 1940.

Some Contingencies

The Bureau indicated that a favorable price and income outlook for next year is contingent upon the maintenance of current agricultural adjustments by farmers in order to obtain the maximum benefits from increased domestic demand. Supplies of food, feed and fibers are fully adequate for current needs plus carryovers.

Farm cash income was declining seasonally, the Bureau continued, but that the total compared favorably with the figures for 1939. Wheat prices, the report continued, were expected to remain independent of prices in other countries; domestic cotton mill consumption would set a new high record this season, and the market for flue-cured tobacco had been improved by marketing quotas and government purchases for British account.

A record supply of feed grains for an animal on farms is reported with prospects that the number of cattle fed for market during this winter and spring would be about the same as a year earlier, also that slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs would be about the same this lamb-marketing season as last and that slaughter supplies of hogs in the hog-marketing year which began Oct. 1 would be substantially smaller than the large supply marketed a year ago.

Wool Price Outlook

It was also reported that a relatively high level of wool mill consumption would be a strengthening influence on domestic wool prices. A 5 per cent increase in acreage planted or to be planted to 10 truck crops for fall and winter harvest this season, compared with last, was indicated. Smaller crops of deciduous fruits and larger crops of citrus this year compared with last were reported.

Virtually all fats and oils except butter were reported as selling lower than at this time a year ago. This reflects the record output of tallow, greases and soy bean oil this year, the Bureau said. Also the large supplies of lard available for domestic consumption and the large supplies of low-priced vegetable oils in other countries.

U. S. Plywood Buys Algoma Co. Control

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Plywood Corp., manufacturer of wood products, announced it had purchased for cash the Algoma Plywood & Veneer Co., with plants at Algoma and Birchwood, Wis., and at Orangeburg, S. C.

U. S. Plywood, which has controlled the Algoma output by contract, obtained 98 per cent of the Algoma stock and expected to acquire the rest in a deal involving about $900,000, it was explained.

Lawrence Ottinger, President of United States Plywood, said the Algoma property had been improved for the manufacture of airplane materials by the Vidal process, using sheets of wood veneer treated with a plastic bonding agent.

The company's facilities, he said, likewise probably will be improved at Seattle and Los Angeles for the airplane market while the Orangeburg factory may be increased to supply the general market.

Bank Loans Gain For Fifth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board credited defense industries with the fifth straight weekly gain in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans.

In 101 leading cities, the gain in the week ended Oct. 30 was $27,000,000. The largest gain was $9,000,000 in New York City.

In the five weeks, banks in these cities have boosted their business commitments $198,000,000 to a total of $4,773,000,000. This was $463,000,000 more than a year ago.

SMA to Buy Shortening For Relief Distribution

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Surplus Marketing Administration announced plans to purchase cottonseed oil shortening and pork lard for relief distribution.

Manufacturers will be asked to submit bids, the SMA said, and the amounts purchased will depend on the prices at which the commodities are offered.

The commodities purchased, the SMA said, would be donated to state welfare agencies.

Brokers' Loans Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—The N. Y. Stock Exchange reported total brokers' loans on Oct. 31 decreased to $348,925,800, or nearly $10,000,000 less than $358,686,562 at the end of September.

Heads Air Terminal

John B. Walker

Regional Traffic Manager of United Air Lines, elected President of Airline Terminal, Inc., which will operate the airline terminal now being built in New York City.

North American Co. Third Quarter Net Is 35 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated net earnings of the North American Co. and subsidiaries were $3,972,643 for the third quarter and $20,881,668 for the 12 months ended September 30.

The third quarter earnings showed a decrease of 13½ per cent, and were equal, after deducting preferred dividends, to 35 cents per share of North American common stock, against 41 cents for the third quarter of 1939. The earnings for the 12 months showed an increase of 2½ per cent and were equal to $1.99 per share against $1.94 for the corresponding period ended a year ago.

Total revenues of consolidated subsidiaries for the third quarter, including electric revenues, were more than 5 per cent higher than a year ago. The greatest increase was due to sales of electric energy to industrial customers, which were 19 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1939.

The company's report says that "electric output of our operating companies surpassed all records for previous quarterly periods as their power plants and transmission lines responded to the increasing industrial activity in the areas they serve."

The consolidated statements of The North American Company and subsidiaries showed total operating revenues for the third quarter of $29,831,763, and for the 12 months of $128,265,415. Total tax provisions for the 12 months were $22,733,293, an increase of $4,000,000. These taxes represented 17¾ per cent of total operating revenues, and were equivalent to $2.65 per share of common stock.

The item of income taxes showed an increase of 84 per cent for the 12 months period, reaching a total of $8,098,940. For the third quarter income taxes were up 98 per cent and totaled $1,988,921. Fuel expenditures for the 12 months increased about $2,000,000, or over 21 per cent.

New Bond House Formed in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Formation of a new U. S. Government security house, to be known as D. W. Rich & Company, Incorporated, with offices at 31 Nassau Street, has been announced by Dominic W. Rich, who will head the new firm. Since 1931 Mr. Rich has been vice-president in charge of the government bond department of New York Hanseatic Corp.

Effective today, November 4, the business heretofore conducted by New York Hanseatic Corporation in government bonds is being taken over by the new firm, along with 20 of the personnel of the New York Hanseatic Corporation who has been associated with that corporation for many years. The new firm will also deal in bankers' acceptances. It will have a paid-in capital and surplus of over $600,000, of which $250,000 has been subscribed by New York Hanseatic Corporation.

Mr. Rich before joining New York Hanseatic was with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, Discount Corporation of New York, and C. F. Childs & Co., Inc.

D. Willian O'Kolski, Vice-President, has been assistant vice-president in the government bond department of New York Hanseatic Corporation since 1931.

Harold M. Leinbach, Treasurer of the new firm, is a director of Union National Bank, Reading, Pa.; and president of Oberaldo Finance Corporation, Reading.

Hudson Sets Sales Record

DETROIT, Mich.—Based on an analysis of total industry new car registrations for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, Hudson registered the fastest sales gain of all major automobile companies, George H. Pratt, general sales manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, disclosed. Mr. Pratt stated that Hudson showed a gain of 68 per cent over the previous year while the industry as a whole registered an increase of 27 per cent. Shipments to date of 1941 models already amount to 44 per cent of the entire 1940 volume, he revealed.

Scrap Embargo Raises Demand For New Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States embargo on steel scrap has resulted in quickened foreign demand for new steel, the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel said.

"Now prohibited from taking out scrap," said Edwin C. Barringer, secretary of the Institute, "the Japanese, for example, have inquired for and placed tonnages of plates for warships, merchant vessels, and special steels for refinery and other industrial processes."

In September, according to Department of Commerce figures quoted by Mr. Barringer, exports of new steel totaled 965,444 gross tons, compared with 251,116 tons of scrap. For 1940 to date exports of new steel at 5,845,942 tons were more than double scrap shipments of 2,419,833 tons.

"Because new steel can be more quickly converted into munitions and civilian products," Mr. Barringer said, "foreign buyers are taking out four tons of new steel to every ton of scrap."

From the Great Lakes came news indicating the fast rate at which the steel industry is supplying the nation. The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association said movement of Lake Superior iron ore by the Great Lakes fleet, which again operated at 100 per cent of capacity last month, set a new high record. October ore shipments from United States and Canadian upper Lake ports totaled 10,061,127 tons, up 7 per cent from the same month and well ahead of the previous October record established in 1926.

Despite the record rate of steel production and constantly increasing stream of orders, the National Defense Advisory Commission was represented as believing there was no justification at present for a rise either in steel-making costs or prices.

A substantial increase in armament work growing out of enlarged British or American programs might change this picture however, it was indicated.

The N. D. A. C. was expected to turn next week from conferences with pig iron, scrap and coke producers to talks with representatives of the steel companies proper.

Japan and China Seek Copper In The U. S. Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Japan and China last week sought copper in the U. S. market.

Nippon came back after a lapse of around a month and ordered fair-sized tonnages at 11 cents a pound. Dealers said the contracts provided cancellation upon embargo. Last month the reluctance of dealers to sell on those terms was said to have balked purchases.

China inquired for 1,200 tons but it was not apparent the order had been filled.

Two export prices prevailed, 10½ and 11 cents a pound. The lower was believed to represent Canadian copper for Japan forced to seek another outlet by embargo.

Domestic consumer interest was hamstrung by pre-election considerations but the market found consolation in estimates that October consumption by United States manufacturers set a new high record. Observers forecast that when monthly statistics were issued in about a week producers' stocks of refined copper would show a sharp drop.

The fabricating branch of the industry is working near top speed on munitions and industrial orders for both domestic and foreign, principally British, interests.

Producers maintained their price of 12 cents and continued to allocate sales. In the resale market business was done at 12½ cents for November-December shipment and at 12¼-12⅝ for early first quarter delivery.

Continued good demand for lead surprised traders who looked back on October sales which were the highest in 1939-1940 except for September last year. The price held firm at 5.50-5.55 cents a pound.

Supplies remained tight in zinc but the price remained at 7.25 cents East St. Louis.

G. M. Dividend $1: $3.75 Total in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable December 12 to holders of record November 14. Previous payments this year were $1 each in September and June and 75 cents in March.

Total disbursements for the year, including the latest declaration, are $3.75 against $3.50 paid in 1939.

The big automobile company has outstanding about 43,100,000 common shares.

Anaconda to Hold Jobs 40 Days After Training

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—The Anaconda Copper Mining Company announced that the jobs of its employees called into military service would be held open for them until 40 days after they completed their one-year service.

The company said it also would maintain their civilian group insurance at company expense for the same period, and that men called would be given one month's pay provided they had been in the concern's employ at least six months.

The policy extends to all divisions of the company and its subsidiaries throughout the United States.

SEC Adopts Two New Rules Under 1940 Investment Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Two rules have been adopted under the Investment Company Act of 1940 which went into effect last week, according to an announcement by the Securities and Exchange Commission. One rule relates to the method of valuing portfolio securities of investment companies for the purpose of determining whether they are "diversified" or "non-diversified" companies under the act. In the other ruling certain transactions commenced prior to Nov. 1 are exempt from the provisions of Section 17 (a) of the act.

The basic methods of valuation of portfolio securities of investment companies to determine whether they are diversified or non-diversified companies are given in detail in Section 2 (2) (39) of the Investment Company Act. The present rule will permit departure from these basic methods when the Internal Revenue Code or certain State securities laws provide for a different method of valuation.

New Ruling

The new rule is as follows:

(a) Any investment company in the valuation of securities for the purposes of Sections 5 and 12 of the act, in lieu of the method of valuation prescribed in clause (a) of Section 2 (a) (39) of the act, may adopt one of the following methods of valuation:

(1) If such company is an open-end company and either (a) has during its current taxable year met the requirements of a "mutual investment company" contained in Section 361 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code and expects in good faith to meet said requirements during the balance of such year, or (b) expects in good faith to meet said requirements during its next succeeding taxable year, such company may value its securities at cost (the word "cost" having the same meaning at it has in said Section 361 of said code).

(2) If any of the securities issued by such company are qualified for sale or if application has been made to qualify any such securities for sale under the laws of any State under whose laws or the rule and regulations issued thereunder the securities owned by such company are required to be taken at cost or a basis of value different from that prescribed in clause (a) of Section 2 (a) (39) of the act for the purpose of determining the percentage of its assets invested in any particular type or classification of securities or in the securities of any one issuer, such company may value its assets on the same basis as it does in compliance with such State law or rules and regulations.

Statement of Method Required

(b) A registered investment company which has adopted for the purposes of Sections 5 and 12 of the act a method of valuation permitted by either clause (1) or clause (2) of paragraph (a) of this rule shall state in its registration statement filed pursuant to Section 8 of the act, or in an amendment thereto, which of such methods it has adopted and the facts which justify the adoption of such method. A registered investment company which has adopted for the purposes of sections 5 and 12 of the act a method permitted by either clause (1) or clause (2) of paragraph (a) of this rule, shall continue to use that method until it has notified the commission of its desire to use a different method, and has received from the commission permission for such change. Such permission may be made effective on a fixed date or within such reasonable time thereafter as may be deemed advisable in the circumstances.

(c) It at any time it appears that the method adopted by any company pursuant to clause (1) or clause (2) of paragraph (a) of this regulation is no longer justified by the facts, the commission may require a change within a reasonable period of time either to the method prescribed in clause (a) of Section 2 (a) (39) of the act or to some other method permitted by this rule which is justified by the existing facts.

Under Section 17 (a) it is unlawful for any affiliated person, promoter or principal underwriter of a registered investment company or any affiliated person of such persons, acting as principal, knowingly to buy and security or other property from, or to sell any security or other property of such registered company or any company controlled by such registered company. The new rule exempts from the operation of this section intercompany transactions which, although they may be consummated after Nov. 1, 1940, were initiated and formally aproved prior to that date by the directors of the companies involved.

FHA Modernization And Property Loans Rise 43½ Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said that modernization and property loans amounted to $31,202,473 during October, an increase of 43.5 per cent over the same month last year. He added that the total of such loans during 1940 would be the largest on record.

For the first 10 months of this year, such loans amounted to $219,448,553 compared with $187,206,297 in the corresponding 1939 period.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported at the same time that urban home financing totaled $357,518,000 on 128,422 mortgages during September, compared with $308,278,000 on 113,978 mortgages in the same month a year ago.

During the first nine months of this year a total of 1,084,772 mortgages amounting to $2,988,386,000 were recorded on non-farm property, an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding 1939 period.

A. T. & T. Gains 100,900 Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported its principal subsidiaries had a gain of about 100,900 telephones in service during October compared with gains of 109,200 in the previous month and 86,900 in October, 1939.

For the first 10 months of the year there was a net gain of 747,800 telephones against 614,300 for the same period last year.

Morgan, Lamont Are Sued For Mexican Bond Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Suit for $336,000 damages and an accounting of interest monies collected on pooled Mexican bonds was filed Nov. 1 in Federal Court against J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and 26 others, as members of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

The action also seeks a court decree directing the payment of such funds found to be due to holders of United States of Mexico customhouse secured bonds under an agreement allegedly executed by the bondholders in 1922.

It was alleged that the defendant committee received customs collections from Mexico which, under the agreement, were to be used to pay interest on the bonds, and that such payments were made in three years since 1914.

The plaintiff, James D. Donohue, of Massachusetts, is the holder of $204,282 face value of the bonds.

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INCREASE INCOME. Show friends lovely handkerchiefs. Easy sales, steady repeats. Experience unnecessary. Make excellent Birthday and Christmas gifts. Liberal percentage. No risk offer. Exclusive opportunity. SCHMID CO., 113 Kingston, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 FORD De Luxe Station Wagon, radio and heater; private owner. Call Granite 6368.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Rhinelander 4-2290.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES F. MORRIS, 329-330 7th Ave., 4th Fl. (29th St.) N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 173 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Long Island home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced attention; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 0782.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8029.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
Highest prices paid for gold, diamonds, silver and platinum. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st Street, N. Y. C. Wadsworth 3-0280.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1212

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, VA.—1 large front room practicable for office or shop; 2 double rooms; 1 single room. 1610 Wilson Boulevard, near Colonial Village; tourists accommodated.

N. Y. C., 170 WEST 73RD (Apt. 3-A)—Ideally located; large, sunny, redecorated, outside studio, private bath, kitchen privileges; business people.

N. Y. C., 306 WEST 57TH ST. (Apt. 4-C)—Large room with running water, fireplace; furnished-unfurnished; $40 month. Cir. 7-3420.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ATTENDANT (practical), good helper, sewer, reader; hour, day, night; experienced. Write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE woman desires position, housework; $30 monthly; N. Y. C. or Brooklyn. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING WITH JOY AND DOMINION
HELEN CRAFTS—Teacher
59 W. 94th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6387

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7960

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWMAN'S, 81 University Place OR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEARING APPAREL

"WHY PAY FOR LABELS?"
Miss Goodman sells Model Gowns, Coats from the most exclusive manufacturers at exceptionally good prices: 474 7th Ave. (36th St.), N. Y. C. LA 4-4013. Creative Millinery on premises.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9651.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Travelling Companions! Phone 31880
A happy, comfortable home awaits you at 68, Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds 6.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

CORSETIERES

FOR STYLE CORSETRY, individually fitted to your form, assuring comfort and moulding the figure to fit the present day fashions, consult MRS. H. SALT, Registered Spencer Corsetiere, 33, Crompton Road, Radcanthwaite, Mansfield. Appointments made. Tel. Pleasley 82.

DRESSMAKING

ALICE CARTER for gowns, tailored costumes, coats, etc. Renovations willingly undertaken. 31, Gladstone St., Mansfield, Notts.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BAIN & FAUNT
SOUTHPORT, 20 Hoghton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rents Collected. Tel. 3739.

POST WANTED

YOUNG lady, aged 17, residing in Leeds, desires post as private secretary; with Christian Scientist preferred; Pitmans certificates for shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; experienced; excellent references. Reply Box W-1616, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR— Modern, comfortable, peaceful; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

HANTS., Knellwood House, Parnborough — First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephone in all rooms. Lift to all floors. Night Porter. This modern hotel offers you a convenient and delightful home during the present emergency.
A. R. P. provided for. Write for Tariff
Tel. BAY. 1401. Grams. FORTEEOTEL

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
12-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington, KEN. 7897—1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water. Meals in rooms. Bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water; well appointed from 3½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2. (close to Christian Science Church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
89 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

REIGATE, SURREY, MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London, 5-minute walk from station; from 4 guineas weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

WORTHING, Chatsworth private hotel, overlooking Steyne Gardens; hospitality and comfort, varied menus, Slumberland beds, H. and C., gas fire and ring; 3 gns. Phone 2130.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

LOCARNO—Pension India stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.-

LUGANO — am See
HOTEL RESTAURANT BEAU-SITE FELIX
Modern Comfort Terms 9.—10.-
Propr. F. Schlup, frueher Hotel Minerva

England

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKBURN

John Walsh, Associate M.I.E.E. Electrical Engineers
2, King Street, Blackburn. Tel. 7781 (3 lines)

For Printing, Bookbinding General Office and Private Stationery
Thomas Briggs (Blackburn) Limited
73, Northgate, Blackburn Tel. 5651

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

DIAMONDS of QUALITY
GREENOUGH'S
48 Newport Street, BOLTON.
Established 1854
Attractive Selection of Clothing and Outfitting for Christmas
ALLSOPP'S
4, NEWPORT STREET

ENGLAND — BOLTON (Continued)

NO TAX INCREASE on present stocks when PURCHASE —TAX— is imposed

The whole of our stock, worth many thousands of pounds, will be sold at today's prices. The TAX will not add one farthing to the price of a single article.
Remember this, and shop at
PRESTONS DEANSGATE BOLTON.

Christmas Gifts
Attractive : :
Artistic : : :
ppropriate :
Wilfred Johnson
Oxford Street and Market Street

GODFROY'S FLORAL GIFTS for CHRISTMAS
Lovely Cut Flowers Bouquets, Etc.
MARKET HALL TEL. 1345

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 BAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

SERVICE and SATISFACTION at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
PROVISION EXPERTS and Really High-Class Grocers
54 Kirkgate, Bradford Telephone 2786-7
Branches also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Leegrams Lane, Bradford
and 45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
2 Silver Street Bury 597
and 16-18 Crompton Street

CARLISLE

When going North! The Leading House for Ladies' Fashions is
BULLOUGHS of CARLISLE
Agents for MATITA and BRAEMAR SPORTSWEAR
In Castle Street, opp. THE CATHEDRAL

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

DERBY

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' Norvic Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

W. GRIME & SON
10, Silver St., Halifax
WE have a Choice Selection of
Ladies' Bags and Purses, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets and Many other things suitable for gifts. 'Phone 2996 Halifax
TRAVEL REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

IVY HADFIELD, A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T.
Teacher of Music
Music Classes for Young Children
11 Ashbourne Grove, Halifax
Tel. 61186 Halifax
STUDIOS: 32 Clare Rd., Halifax
Southend, Eland

WEBSTERS'
Food Specialists for over 120 years
GROCERY, PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUIT
BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY
SILVER STREET, HALIFAX and Branches

ENGLAND — HALIFAX (Continued)

From now until the end of 1940
Our Showrooms will be resplendent with LINENS, SILKS, WOOLLENS, GLOVES and a host of articles EVERY WOMAN SEEKS AFTER. Call at
Kensington House
or, 'Phone 4158, or write. You will find very desirable drapery at moderate prices.
Agent for JAEGER—DEPOT FOR LIBERTYS
ARTHUR FARRAR, Halifax

For Everything Musical
PIANOS RADIO
RECORDS SHEET MUSIC
ACCESSORIES, etc.
Call at
PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE'S
Victoria Music Rooms
13 GEORGE ST., HALIFAX TEL. 3855

HAVE YOUR HAIR "PERMED" in perfect comfort.
We have now installed the "JAMAL" system of Permanent waving
No Machine—No Electricity!
ANNE HORNER
5 NORTHGATE, HALIFAX
(over Smith's Drycleaner)
Tel: Hx. 2522
Also Macdonald, Nu Kair and Kerka Permanent Waving

BOOKS—STATIONERY
Printing, Fountain Pens
CHRISTMAS CARDS
CALENDARS
Harry Greenwood & Sons
34, Bull Green, Halifax. 'Phone 3900

THAT GIFT
YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than
CHINA or GLASS!
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
5 Russell Street and 12 Old Arcade, Halifax
THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL SELECTION

"Flowers for All Occasions"
Choice Floral Designs
at moderate prices
"Send Your Friends Our Flowers"
HOLROYD BROS.
(Francis Street Corner)
197, GIBBET ST., Halifax Tel. 4657

HARROGATE

WM. HUDSON
(Late of W. Rowntree & Sons, Ltd.)
Household and Fancy Linens
7, Cambridge Road Tel. 2586

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

BEN SMITH
Carpets, Linoleums, Loose Covers
Curtains and Pelmets
Down Quilts Recovered
Bedding Remade
77 Station Parade
Under the Verandah Ring 4889

HULL

For RADIO and SERVICE
SYDNEY SCARBOROUGH
UNDER THE CITY HALL

Tel. 34615
OXTOBY & JOHNSON LIMITED
Fishmongers and Poulterers
Licensed Dealers in Game.
36 WATERWORKS STREET

V. & E. WALL LTD.
Drug Stores
437 ANLABY ROAD
for all Toilet Preparations and General Supplies
Phone 11916
for delivery of orders to all parts of HULL
Agents for Kodak and Ensign Cameras

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
Dexter Stormproofs
61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 22963, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators—Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps—Useful Gifts
No. 8 Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 20177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

THE PRESENT
with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by
SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46, Woodhouse Lane.
Tel. 23047, Leeds

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND — LEEDS (Continued)

Christmas Decorations
Lovely Fruit and Flowers for all occasion
L. Pobjee
61 Albion Street, Leeds 1 Tel. 21764

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers—Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

EASE YOUR DAY
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
27 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

THE
Imperial Dry Cleaners and Launderers
Phone 128, St. Annes-on-Sea
PROPRIETRESS JANET OSBALDESTON

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.15.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

A&S WALKER Ltd.
for Social and Business Stationery. Greeting Cards for All Occasions. All Makes of Fountain Pens and Pencils
Branches
62 King Street, St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner
Manchester

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable, New and Second-hand
Carbons and Ribbons
Duplicators and Inks
All Stationery Supplies
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
24 BROWN ST., MANCHESTER

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

BECKLEY'S
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Local Agents for
"Diana" "Clark's" "Moccasin"
etc.
100 Stockport Road and 84 Chapel Street Levenshulme Phone RUSholme 4064

ENGLAND — MANCHESTER (Continued)

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

MANSFIELD

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For Your Christmas Presents Select Gifts that Combine Utility with Beauty
See Our Special Displays Tel. 271

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
High Class Dairy Products
We stock
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

A CHOICE SELECTION of Christmas Cards at
WILLMAN'S
WHITE HART ST., MANSFIELD

BESSIE FLETCHER
3 ALBERT STREET

Baby Linen	Hosiery
Art Needlework	Underwear
Wools	Knitted Goods
Haberdashery	Etc.

Novelties and Gifts for Christmas

Christmas Greetings
with Slippers and Evenings Shoes

J. P. HIGHAM
7, West Gate Tel. 160
Agents for Lotus, "K", Norvic, Queen and Arch Moulded Shoes. Startrite for Children.

COSY SLIPPERS
FOR FIRESIDE COMFORT
Always appreciated as CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Varieties Galore at
31, Church St., Mansfield
WILLSON & WARD, Ltd.

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable
New or Rebuilt
NUTTALL'S
20 Albert St., Mansfield, Tel. 634

MIDDLESBROUGH

Cleveland's
• Complete Family Store •
Drapery, Furnishing, Restaurant, Men's Wear, Removals, etc.
• DICKSON & BENSON, Ltd. •
• MIDDLESBROUGH Tel. 2855 •

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

J. B. MENNIE
Jeweller and Silversmith
9, NEW BRIDGE STREET TEL. 22452
Select Your Christmas Presents Early. Regimental Crest Brooches in Silver, Gold and Diamond Set.
ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs a Speciality
ALWAYS OPEN Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

BOOKS
are indispensable in War time
for RECREATION and
INFORMATION of all kinds
SAXTONS
BOOK SHOP
KING STREET

Robin Hood Transport
Huntingdon St., Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR 5 TO 15 TON LOADS
Phones: Nottingham 44097/8 (Two lines)

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
13 MARKET STREET PHONE 43450

For BEST HOUSE COAL
A. CHETWIN
18 Castleton Street Phone 84705

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

ENGLAND — NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

For Good Dry-Cleaning
Isa-Lea Ltd.
Guarantee Cleaners
28-30 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 42423
626 MANSFIELD ROAD Phone 64656
16 RADFORD ROAD Phone 76552
15 TRINITY SQUARE Phone 3853
WORKS: TRIUMPH ROAD, LENTON
PHONE 75640

Will Hill
Trinity Square and Foreman Street, NOTTINGHAM
for Overcoats

The Bon Marche
3 THE POULTRY NOTTINGHAM
Woisey, Vedonis, Lena Lastick Underwear, Maids Caps, Aprons, Dresses, Jumpers and Cardigans, Corsets, J. B. & W. F. and Twilfit. All leading makes in Hosiery. Bed Jackets and Dressing Gowns.
L. E. MORLEY
3 EXCHANGE WALK, NOTTINGHAM
EVERYTHING for BABY. Chiprufe, Kamella, Harringtons, etc. Shawls, Rugs, Quilts, Feeders, etc.

KENT & COOPER
PIANOS MUSIC
Tuning & Repairs
32 MARKET STREET, NOTTINGHAM and at MANSFIELD

HAWTHORNES
Practical Printers and Stationers
Specialists in Greeting Cards and Gifts for All Occasions
36 Clumber St. and 24 Radford Rd.

ROCHDALE

A. STOTT
279, Oldham Road, Rochdale.
Knitting Wools and Fancy Goods

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16 SPOTLAND RD. 'Phone 3487
Our only business address
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Church and Table Decorations
Personal Supervision
Floral Tributes from 5/-

SCARBOROUGH

Albert Holloway of Scarborough
for
Christmas Greeting Cards, Calendars, Diaries and Gifts
82 Newborough St., 13 Ramshill Road, Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD. 1

PERMANENT WAVING AMERICAN
Taper Wave Cut, Manicure, etc.
Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
FINSTONE ST. TEL. 23826

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
Outfitting
36 FARGATE

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22512
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

Comfort Shoe Shop
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
footwear
196, WHITMAN ROAD

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND — SHEFFIELD (Continued)

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
F. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

STEWART & STEWART
Phone: 24295-6
LADIES MEN
BOYS and GIRLS
Outfitters and Tailors to the Family
Established 45 Years
QUALITY
SERVICE
STYLE
OF PINSTONE STREET

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

SOUTHPORT

Dress Suits & Party Frocks
After being put away all summer a Dress Suit, though not worn, looks astonishingly shabby. Our special Valeting Service is ideal for Dress Clothes. We take out spots, remove shine, press, and send back to you looking like new.
BRITISH VALET TAILORS
34, EASTBANK STREET, SOUTHPORT
PHONE, 4729

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

BUY YOUR
WINTER WOOLLIES
At
BOOTHROYDS (LTD.)

PAULINE
(MISS M. L. HUNTINGTON)
Beauty Salon
Registered
Eugene Permanent Wave
1, D. Seabank Road Tel. 2623

PURSERS
Removals and Storage
CARPETS and LINOLEUMS
Complete House Furnishers
143-149 LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

CHARLES MARSHALL
the High Class Fruiterer and Greengrocer
NOTED FOR QUALITY
Market Hall Tel. 3789

Perfumes Powders Soaps
and All Toilet Requisites
from
HAROLD BARTON, M. P. S.
163, Lord Street, Southport

SOUTHPORT'S SOCIAL RENDEZVOUS
MIRAMAR
CAFE—RESTAURANT
137-139 LORD STREET
Open Daily till 11 p. m. Southport
Sundays—3 till 11 p. m. Phone 55470
Morning Refreshment, Light Luncheons, Teas, Suppers, Tea Dances, Evening Dances

Fishmonger and Poulterer
T. WATKINSON
New laid eggs from our own farm van delivery to all parts.
68, Eastbank Street Tel. 4086
103, Cambridge Road, Churchtown. Tel. 8181

STOCKPORT

Chatterions DRAPERS & COSTUMIERS
LOWER HILLGATE **Stockport**

STOKE-ON-TRENT and NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

BUILDER of GOOD CLOTHES
James L. Black
Dial 66150 for patterns
High Street, Newcastle

STANWAYS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Bakelite Is and How It Got Its Name?

More than 25 years ago Dr. L. H. Baekeland gave the world a new material. From his research work he discovered that by combining phenol and formaldehyde under certain laboratory conditions a synthetic resin was produced. This product resembled amber (fossil resin) in appearance, but differed from amber in its properties.

The trade name for this new material "Bakelite," was derived from the name of its discoverer, Dr. Baekeland. Subsequent years of research have developed new types of Bakelite materials (produced by variations in the original formula) until now there are over 2,000 different types of materials.

Bakelite is a modern plastic, that is, it is a synthetic organic material which can be made plastic by the application of heat and may thus be molded or pressed into finished parts or products.

Since Bakelite plastics are chemically inert and staunchly resist the action of solvents, they find many important roles to play in chemical and textile processing industries. They are very resistant to heat, and are widely used for handles on cooking utensils and electrical appliances. They are excellent electrical insulators and as such have a big part in the development of radio and other modern electrical devices. Telephones are made of Bakelite, as also are automobile distributor heads, timing gears, and other parts.

The three propellers that drew the plane of Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger across the Pacific to Hawaii were made from layers of cotton fabric impregnated with Bakelite phenol resinoid. Abrasive materials held together by Bakelite resinoid bonding permit faster rotation of grinding wheels with increased safety.

Other products made from Bakelite include bearings in steel mills; gem-like costume jewelry; protective helmets for workers; fishing reels; plywood bonding (in place of glue) which is resistant to heat, moisture, vermin, and fungi; billiard balls; paints and varnishes; and even shower curtains, draperies, upholstery, and evening wraps.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Winfield Scott?
2. Dublin Bay?
3. Nassau Hall?
4. Kimberly?
5. The four states which border Wisconsin?
6. The Iron Guard?
7. Cedar Rapids?
8. The Union Jack?
9. The Assuan Dam?
10. The scene of a record descent in a bathysphere?

(Answers appear on this page)

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

·SELF-OPENING PARACHUTE· MODEL 1889

O, yes, Granddad was air-minded, too, when he was a boy!

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Daily Anecdote

A Sacred Trust

While Abraham Lincoln was postmaster at Salem the office was discontinued, and he was left with $16.18 belonging to the government, proceeds from the sale of stamps. Several years passed, during which Lincoln suffered extreme poverty and was frequently obliged to borrow from friends to keep himself clothed and fed.

One day a government agent called at the office of a Mr. Henry in Springfield, where Lincoln had established his headquarters, and made a request for the money. Henry, feeling certain that Lincoln did not have the money, was about to call him aside and lend him the necessary sum, when Lincoln excused himself and went off to his hotel. A few minutes later he returned with an old blue sock, and from it poured the sum of $16.18 in small coins. In fact, they were the same coins he had collected several years before for the stamps. Through all his grinding poverty he had tenaciously clung to the government's money, never feeling the least temptation to use it.

"I do not use money placed in my trust," Lincoln quietly remarked.

A Verse for Today . . .

And he shall set up an ensign for the nations.
—Isa. 11:12.

Three Queens

Identify these queens, mentioned in the Bible, if you can.

I.

1. Her name is not given in the Bible but she may be identified by that of the country over which she ruled. The New Testament refers to her as "the queen of the south."
2. Her people were great and wealthy traders, exporting gold, incense, spices and other costly goods.
3. The Book of Kings relates that she visited King Solomon "to prove him with hard questions" and that, having seen his magnificence, she said, "The half was not told me."
4. Under the name of Balkis, she appears in both Christian and Muhammadan legends, one of which represents her as married to King Solomon. From this marriage the Abyssinian kings traced their descent.

II.

1. The daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre, she became the wife of Ahab, king of Israel.
2. Brought up in the cult of Baal, she used her strong influence with her subservient husband to establish the same religion in Israel and, through her daughter Athaliah, in the neighboring kingdom of Judah.
3. This encouragement of Baal-worship brought her into conflict with the prophet Elijah, who overthrew her priests in the famous encounter on Mount Carmel but himself fled, when word was brought him that the queen sought his life.

III.

1. An orphan in a strange land, her beauty was the occasion of her being made queen, by the king of the country which held her people in subjection.
2. Important of her descent, an influential personal enemy of the relative in whose home she had been reared formed a plot, the purpose of which was the extermination of her race.
3. Guided by the wisdom of this kinsman, the young queen, acting with skill and courage, foiled the court intrigue and secured her people's triumph.
4. Her name is the title of one of the books of the Bible.

Answers

1. The Queen of Sheba. 2. Jezebel. 3. Esther.

In Lighter Vein

Refugee Story

"My dear, won't it be rather awkward having refugees in your house when they don't speak English and you can't speak French?"

"Oh, I suppose I shall have to write everything down for them."—Tit-Bits.

Another Land

A 20-year-old Negro walked into the Long Beach, N. Y., post office and announced that he wanted to register as an alien.

"In what country were you born?" asked Postmaster Fannie Schwartz.

"Alabama," said the Negro.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Candidate

Teems: "Miss Coy, I'm a candidate for your hand."

Miss Coy: "Very well. How much of an allowance do you promise to allot me a month, am I to be the boss of the house or are you, who is to do the cooking, how many days shall I have off each week and what is your attitude toward members of my family who may want to live with us? In short, what is your platform?"—Pathfinder.

"I think he's inclined to be a home-body, sir!"

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The first of the new motor models offer amazing beauty, amazing power and amazing economy. And aren't bad cars, we hear.

Detroit News: Squeeze a certain type of mechanical doll and it will cry "Mama!" Place any type of politician on the stump and he will yell "Economy!"

Omaha World-Herald: Then there is the sad story of the Nazi spy who came home from America with the complete blueprints of the Florida ship canal.

Take Better Pictures

Expensive Equipment Can Be a Handicap

This is the first in a series of five articles on taking pictures.

A. P. Feature Service

It's often the case that an expensive camera in the hands of an inexperienced person will net fewer good pictures than a camera costing less than $25. The reason is very simple.

Expensive cameras are versatile and the more versatile they are the more gadgets they have and the more complex and difficult they are to operate.

Inexpensive cameras, on the other hand, are made for people who have little time to spend on the dark mysteries of photography (chemistry, optics, etc.) and are constructed with a minimum of gadgets, Naturally, these cheap cameras won't do all the tricks that the expensive ones do, but they will produce very good snapshots.

As between spending $5 or $25 for a camera—well, that's a matter of what you want to do with your camera. The box type, which costs up to $5, is used with great success by many persons.

Don't Expect Too Much

It is very simple to operate. However, it's important to know that the shutters on such cameras work at 1-25 of a second. You can't get sharp images of most moving objects at that speed.

The risk of blurred action showing up in your picture is lessened as the distance between camera and moving object is increased. Also, the subject does not blur so much if it moves directly toward or away from the camera.

Thus, with a box camera it is possible to get a fairly sharp picture of a person walking if he is snapped about 15 feet away, as he comes directly toward the camera. Such a shot, however, could not stand much enlargement.

Learn Exposures

If you really want to take action pictures you should have a camera with a shutter speed of at least 1-100 of a second. Such a camera can be bought for around $20.

But in any case the first step is to learn something about the exposure required for various kinds of lighting conditions.

If you still have difficulties, a good way to get help is to write to the company that makes the film you use. The American film companies will even examine your negatives and give advice.

(The second article in this series will appear next Tuesday.)

Good action is obtainable with a slow lens if the subject is moving directly toward or away from the camera and is not too near. Blurred action results when the figure is moving across the field of vision.

Daily Quotation

WE are answerable for incalculable opportunities of good and evil in our daily intercourse with every soul with whom we have to deal. . . . To each and all, every day, and all day long, we are distributing that which is best or worst in the world—influence.—Kemble.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Patriotism

Birmingham, Ala.

The large United States flag and its 20-foot pole, which was to be hoisted on top of the Comer Building here on registration day, could not of course, be carried to the roof in the Comer Building elevator. So a porter was summoned—a Negro boy whose name incidentally was Malcolm Porter. Malcolm trudged up the 11 stories of the Comer Building with the heavy pole and flag. When he had finished the job he was offered a tip by Attorney Lloyd Bowers.

Grinning, the Negro boy shook his head. "No, sir. No charge for totin' the United States flag on registration day!"

There were repeated offers, but Malcolm, to whom tips are the order of the day, was adamant. He was going to do his bit to be patriotic and so reiterated, "No charge for totin' the flag!"

What They Say

On Liberty

Liberty is the one thing you can't have unless you give it to others.—William Allen White.

Speaking of Isolation

Our American history has not been achieved in isolation from the rest of mankind.—Cordell Hull.

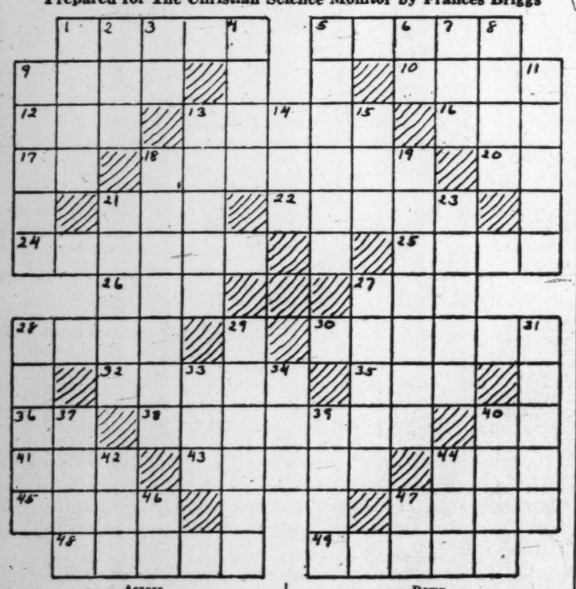
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A U. S. Army fort on San Francisco Bay.
2. An inlet of the Irish Sea on which the city of Dublin is located.
3. Princeton University's most historic building. Built in 1756, it was partially destroyed by the British in the Revolution; here the Continental Congress met in 1783.
4. A town in Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa; famous for its diamond mines.
5. Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota.
6. A pro-Nazi political organization in Rumania.
7. A city in eastern central Iowa.
8. The British military flag made up of the individual flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland; the three composite crosses are the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. Patrick's
9. It is on the Nile River in Egypt; built in 1912, since enlarged.
10. William Beebe submerged 3,028 feet off the coast of Bermuda, on Aug. 15, 1934

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would you get fruit, music, or cloth from a taropatch?
5—Who was author of "The Picture of Dorian Gray"?
9—What is a county of Scotland?
10—What is a town of Rumania?
12—Who is a gypsy girl of "Manru"?
13—What is used for making holes in hard substances?
16—What is a commune of Piedmont, Italy?
17—What was first syllable in Guido's system of solmization?
18—What is a city of Manitoba, Canada?
20—What is half an em?
21—Who was one of most important of Russian composers?
22—What is a town of Guatemala?
24—Roses have what?
25—What do you call a native of Dublin?
26—Who is intended as personification of Truth in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"?
27—A sannup is a rug, hut, or man—which?
28—Colewort is what?
30—What is a town of Peru, South America?
32—What is first name of Leginska, famous pianist?
35—A thing.
36—W. Somerset Maugham is author of "———Human Bondage."
38—Who was a Roman writer of comedies?
40—What is third note of scale?
41—Where is Manitowoc (abbr.)?
43—What mountain of Idaho is highest point in State?
44—A creek is what?
45—What is Lucia's singing voice in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
47—What are tissues which surround necks of teeth?
48—What is first name of Miss Hess (British pianist (poss.)?
49—In medieval romance, Galathe was what?

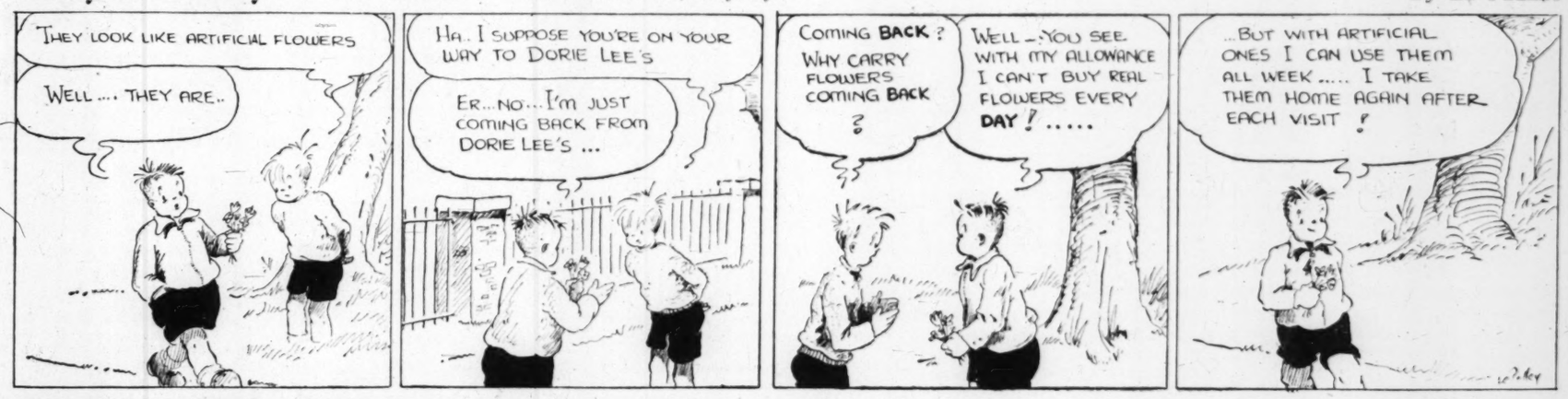
Down

1—What resembles the rain in Longfellow's "The Day Is Done"?
2—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Europe?
3—If you were in Warsaw, in what direction would you travel to reach Lwow (abbr.)?
4—What is a gazelle found from Persia to North Africa?
5—Who is author of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey"?
6—What is sixth note of scale?
7—To let bait bob and dip gently.
8—What is a river of Paris?
9—Marguerite is a character in what opera?
11—Would a guaracha be a shrub, lasso, or dance?
13—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
14—What is a fondaco?
15—In tennis, what is a ball returned in a high curve?
18—Who wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?
19—What is a town of Ontario, Canada?
21—What is a gliding dance step?
23—What architect was called the English Palladio?
27—With what month do you associate a lion and a lamb?
28—What is a city of Kansas?
29—Who is a character in Massenet's "Herodias" (poss.)?
31—What is New Testament name for Elijah?
33—What is a New Testament book (abbr.)?
34—Who was the Celtic Neptune?
37—Motion picture is what?
39—Who was a famous English man of fashion?
40—Who made Alberich's magic helmet?
42—What is a pen for swine?
44—Where is Vitebsk (abbr.)?
46—What noun suffix denotes "doer"?
47—Scene of opera "Elektra" is laid where (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Flowers Are Just to Look At, Anyway*

By Le Pelley


THEY LOOK LIKE ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
WELL .... THEY ARE..
HA.. I SUPPOSE YOU'RE ON YOUR WAY TO DORIE LEE'S
ER...NO... I'm JUST COMING BACK FROM DORIE LEE'S ...
COMING BACK ? WHY CARRY FLOWERS COMING BACK ?
WELL - YOU SEE. WITH MY ALLOWANCE I CAN'T BUY REAL FLOWERS EVERY DAY ! .....
...BUT WITH ARTIFICIAL ONES I CAN USE THEM ALL WEEK ..... I TAKE THEM HOME AGAIN AFTER EACH VISIT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Last Laugh or Something Like That*

By Rodgers

I noticed the Boss raking up the leaves this afternoon—
So I decided to watch him a bit—
He pretended not to see me for a while and then suddenly said, "Why, hello, Snubs, did you want some leaves?"—
The big tease—
But I got the last laugh, for just then a breeze came along and scattered the leaves all over the lawn again
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Report*

By The Hagers

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE HAS WON THE RACE AND TAKEN MAYOR MALLARD'S PLACE..
I TRIED TO GET AN INTERVIEW, AND WAITED TILL HIS FRIENDS WITHDREW.
A KNOCK. "COME IN!" FITZ-MAURICE CRIED. BILL MALLARD, SMILING, STEPPED INSIDE.
SO I WROTE: "AS THE CAMPAIGN ENDS, THE CANDIDATES ARE STILL WARM FRIENDS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Voting—and Thinking

The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of freedom is the freeman's vote.

So sang Whittier, and in America today no one will disagree. At a time when the world is challenging free government the American people are carrying through a mighty demonstration of the democratic process. It is estimated that 50,000,000 men and women are performing the "kingliest act."

There have been features of this election which all Americans must regret. Yet there can be few citizens who were not gratified and thrilled by the drama's climax. Best of all was the high note on which both candidates ended. Rarely has finer tribute to the intelligence and character of the American people been paid than in the final words of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie. A campaign that closes on one side with an appeal for magnanimity and brotherhood, on the other with a prayer, is something to be grateful for in this day.

However much any citizen may question motives on either side, however severely we may judge acts which have gone before, let us appreciate the magnificence of 50,000,000 freemen marching to the polls, urged by their leaders to exercise their kingly power prayerfully. We believe the American people will respond to these appeals to the best that is in them. We believe they are voting in very large measure with their consciences, and will abide by the result with good will.

Four years ago we reminded Americans that "their obligation as citizens is not ended" by voting. On election eve this year President Roosevelt used almost the same words and added, "Every one of us has a continuing responsibility for the government which we choose." In similar vein were Wendell Willkie's words in his speech to women. "There are spiritual tasks which no government can perform."

The emphasis on elections often obscures the fact that democracy functions between elections. Public opinion has ways—audible and inaudible—of making itself felt. Since the 1936 election the American people have decided many questions without going to the ballot box. Rejection of the plan to enlarge the Supreme Court, curbing of sit-down strikes, repeal of the arms embargo, and the whole revolutionary change on peacetime conscription and defense—all these decisive steps have been achieved by the continuing alertness and force of public opinion.

This election will leave tremendous questions unsettled. Voting is quickly done. The necessary thinking to solve America's problems is a "continuing responsibility," a joint task which no earnest citizen can think of neglecting. The voting is done; the obligation and the opportunity to uphold good government by thought and act in all the relationships of citizenship remain. The "spiritual tasks which no government can perform" remain. A beginning can be made by demonstrating the magnanimity and unity for which both presidential candidates have appealed.

By Stork-leg Telegraph

The stork, to whom German children for centuries have called "Bring' uns noch ein Kind heim," may lose favor with the Nazi generation. The long-legged, long-billed bird, which is never disturbed as it nests among the German chimney pots, may find itself chased off the roost if it continues to be an agency for spreading anti-totalitarian propaganda. Seven thousand miles away, in South Africa, where the birds spend the winter, Boer farmers have taken from the storks' legs messages written by their blood-cousins in the Netherlands who thus avert Nazi censorship. These tell of intolerable conditions in the homeland of the Dutch, of starvation, persecution, injustice.

The South African Boers, whose roots are in Holland, have not been a unit in supporting the British in the democracies' battle against the totalitarian aggressors. The overrunning of The Netherlands probably changed the attitude of many. And now "stork-leg telegraph" may cause many more South Africans to realize that there are worse situations than being an autonomous dominion within the protecting fold of the British Commonwealth.

Wanted — Charter members for a Society for the Removal of Old Notices from Bulletin Boards and Ancient Election Posters from Billboards.

Azaña—Liberal

Manuel Azaña y Diez was a highly civilized man. An author with an income independent of his profession, he devoted his earlier years to so-called "good living," essay writing and sonneteering in a romantic vein. But when he lost the financial supports on which he depended for a pleasant existence, he discovered sounder supports within himself. He studied for and obtained a position in Government work.

He soon gave this up and left Spain to study in France. But the more serious trend of thinking which had asserted itself when he was facing the problem of making a living continued to influence his growth.

Azaña entered Spanish politics, became a plotter against the Monarchy, a member of the Reformist party, and after the establishment of the Spanish Republic in 1931 he joined the Cabinet as Minister of War. By the time he had passed through the Premiership to the Presidency, his radical reforms had aroused the army, the clergy, and other privileged classes to the extreme act of armed revolt.

In 1939 Azaña again went to France, this time never to return to Spain.

During his career Azaña earned for himself the esteem of liberal-minded Spaniards, who called him the Thomas Jefferson of Spain. It has been said of him that he came nearer to a Jeffersonian conception of democracy than any other Spaniard. In retrospect it may appear more clearly that some of the reforms undertaken by Azaña's followers were more drastic than they need have been, that they were taken on too vast a scale at the beginning, and that they therefore inspired more opposition than the new and struggling Republic could afford.

But of Azaña's motives and outlook there could never be any doubt. He was a great liberal in a world where the growing challenge of authoritarianism had not yet been taken up in earnest by all free men.

Marathon and Thermopylae

We cannot know, yet, what the modern Herodotus will write about the Greek war of 1940. Military experts appear to agree that only the most substantial sort of aid to Greece will be sufficient to keep the Axis forces long at a standstill—if both ends of the Axis move. But such ability as the Greeks have shown—to resist, and even to take the offensive—is an all-around surprise. And the Greek soldiers are being likened to the heroes of Marathon and Thermopylae.

The comparison is not only interesting but salutary. Marathon was a Greek victory over the invading Persians, Thermopylae was a defeat for the Greeks at the hands of the Persians. Both became proud landmarks in Greek history because of the heroism of the Greek forces that took part.

This was no less marked at Thermopylae than at Marathon. But at Thermopylae there was the ancient counterpart of a "fifth column." A traitor showed the Persians a mountain path by which they got behind the Greeks holding the mountain pass "a little above and a little below Thermopylae." And there were among the allies that made up the Greek front some groups that were partisans of Persia.

At Marathon the Greeks mustered some 11,000 men to bolt the second expedition launched against them by Darius in the summer of 490 B. C. The first expedition had met disaster in a storm off Mt. Athos, in which at least 20,000 Persian soldiers had perished. Now with a force much greater the Persians came again and landed on the plain of Marathon. The Greeks descended on the invaders, who in their overwhelming numbers regarded the Greeks as "madmen." When the fight was over, say the estimates of Herodotus, the Greeks had lost 192 men, the routed Persians, 6,400.

At Thermopylae neither a more complete mobilization of Greek allies nor a strategically strong position saved the Greeks from defeat. If Premier Mussolini was thinking of history when he launched his attack on Greece, it must have been Thermopylae and not Marathon that held his attention. For dispatches from cities in the new war zone noted the slightness of Italian forces sent against the Greeks, as if Greece had been expected to crumble within.

Even now the desperate Italian air assault against the Greeks seems directed toward breaking Greek civilian morale rather than to crippling Greek military resistance. Apparently Il Duce is still trying to contact the man-of-Thermopylae, but so far nobody has shown the Italian forces a mountain path to easy victory.

The Bookshelf

'Let Her Own Works Praise Her'

A woman was the author of the plans for the invasion of the Confederacy by way of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers; for the capture of Vicksburg, Island No. 10, and the railroad junction at Corinth; almost single-handed, she saved Maryland for the Union; and she was responsible for the exposé of the politico-religious corruption which played such a prominent role in the American elections of 1844, 1852, and 1856—all this according to Marjorie Barstow Greenbie, whose MY DEAR LADY (New York: Whittlesey House. $2.75), is the story of Anna Ella Carroll, pamphleteer, publicity expert, politician, spy, authority on law, investments, transportation, and Lincoln's friend.

Mrs. Greenbie found facts about her in the records of Congress, but did a tremendous amount of additional research to unearth the rest of the story.

* * *

Anna Ella Carroll was the daughter of Gov. Thomas King Carroll of Maryland and the great-granddaughter of Sir Thomas King, a staunch Presbyterian from Northern Ireland who had settled on the Eastern Shore and who reared in his own faith the boy who became Governor. Anna Ella was 17 when her distinguished kinsman, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, passed on—a direct link for her with Washington. At 25 she left the plantation of her father and went off to Baltimore to fend for herself, believing that "every woman should stand in her own shoes." She soon was moving in White House circles, as was her social right, and before long was an active lobbyist, with her own mailing lists.

Turning Whig, and taking her popular and influential father with her, Miss Carroll supported Henry Clay for the Presidency in 1844 when Polk was elected by the narrow margin of 40,000 votes. Thereafter, she took up cudgels against the "sale of fraudulent votes arranged by corrupt politicians through [Roman] Catholic priests." This crusade she continued when she became publicity director, organizer, and official pamphleteer for the American Party, when she assailed Buchanan for alleged manipulation of immigrant voters.

When Lincoln was elected she freed her slaves and began work at once to forestall the secessionists in Maryland. Mrs. Greenbie has unearthed originals of many of Miss Carroll's pamphlets, including the "Reply to Breckinridge," in which she recorded the progress of the secessionist plot to seize Washington and inaugurate John C. Breckinridge as President. Lincoln ordered this issued publicly after the Kentuckian's attack upon him as a "dictator," and the War Department paid its author.

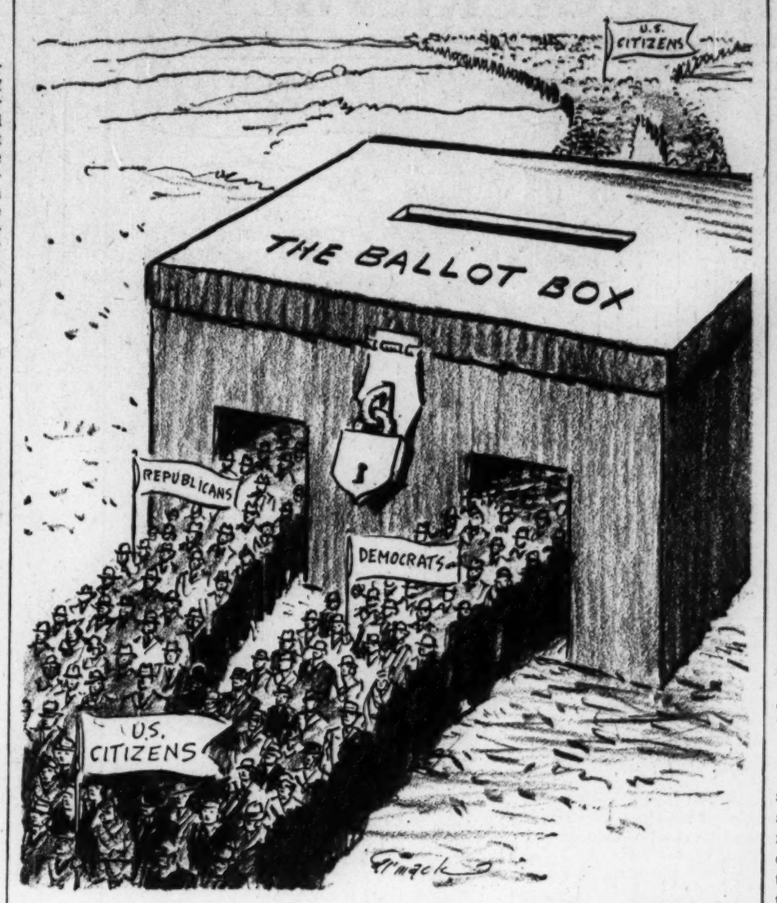
* * *

As war efforts stood still, Anna Ella Carroll prayed that God would give her an idea that would deliver her country and restore the Union. The Tennessee plan followed personal espionage in the Mississippi Valley. Attorney General Edward C. Bates, who usually addressed her as "My dear Lady"; Senator Ben Wade of Ohio, Cassius M. Clay, and others prominent in the Government verified her claims, and after the war, congressional committees voted to reimburse her for her efforts, even to creating a Major Generalship for her. When the history of the Civil War was written, Lincoln is said to have remarked of her, "she will stand a good bit taller than old Charles Carroll."

Mrs. Greenbie apparently accepts as true various unsubstantiated stories and charges affecting individuals of Civil War days, but she has done a creditable work in giving Anna Ella Carroll her due—even if the United States Government did not.

M. W. B.

Americans, Before and After



Conscription on a Part-Time Basis?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Instead of taking the men out of their jobs and from their families and herding them into an army camp to learn how to defend their country, why could not this knowledge be gained while the conscript lived at home and continued to hold his job? Thousands of persons are learning law, accountancy, flying, welding, electricity, radio, to mention a few subjects, at evening courses in local high schools and trade schools. There is nothing about the subject of warfare that makes it any more difficult to learn than the subjects mentioned above.

Close to every center of population is an armory, camp, or, on the coast, naval base, which should be able to train the eligible men in its locality for national defense at evening classes with field classes on Saturdays or other days on which the men could be excused from their regular work.

If such a part-time training program as this would be worked out it would overcome the only valid objections against conscription: namely, a man must quit his job and leave his family. By eliminating these objections the worst fears of the conscript are overcome and his ability to learn will be greatly enhanced.

In an army camp, worried about whether his job will still be open for him at the end of the year, probably a bit homesick, his superiors will find it difficult to give him intensive instruction for more than a few hours a day. Men are not prone to take to anything enthusiastically which pays but $21 a month—and that before war is declared. Then there is the problem of leisure time for men away from home.

Training the men without disrupting their normal lives would not only keep them in a far better frame of mind, but, if they would live at home, the government would be spared the enormous cost of housing and feeding them.

It is hard to find a man these days who is not interested in defending his country. Most men seem to enjoy shooting guns, driving trucks, and thrill to the idea of piloting tanks. These are the things needed for national defense, and if men could learn them without giving up their normal way of life, conscription would not be resorting to a lottery to pick the men it will train, but would find itself snowed under with volunteers clamoring to be the first to be trained.

San Francisco — WALTER NEWMAN

Missionaries and Munitions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am glad to see that the United States has decided to withhold certain articles from being shipped to Japan in order that that country may be deprived of its power to bomb and destroy the Chinese people.

At least what we don't send them they cannot use and I think that a large majority of the American people will be happy in the thought that in this decision of the United States we are at least in a small way practicing Christianity instead of merely preaching it.

It seemed inconsistent to me that while we sent missionaries to the Chinese to convert them to the teachings of Jesus Christ we also sent munitions to the Japanese to destroy the very people we tried to convert.

If the Chinese are worth being saved spiritually they are certainly worth being saved physically, and to those of them that understand the present conditions it must be a puzzle how a Christian country can both work for them and against them.

We must admit that we cannot call ours a democratic Government and at the same time aid and assist a totalitarian government to destroy a non-totalitarian government. Let us be consistent.

Providence, R. I. — DR. ARTHUR MILLARD

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

And Now . . .

By Erwin D. Canham

It is our impression that despite many stresses, the aftermath of this Presidential election will be relatively healthy and sound, at least so far as public opinion is concerned. Many earnest supporters of one or the other of the candidates were prepared in advance for his possible defeat, and had discounted the shock of disappointment. Meantime, the vast general public is probably more relieved than anything else. It has been a long and exhausting campaign, scarcely less for John Citizen than for James Candidate. The fireside radio has been a raucous public address system. The newspapers have been jammed with repetitious and conflicting political stories, plus endless fine-print texts of addresses. By today, it had got to be just about as much as ordinary voters could bear.

And yet, of course, few citizens have failed to appreciate their precious voting privilege. Scores of millions of former voters in half a dozen other republics are no longer able to vote, although there is still plenty of raucous oratory in many of their countries. But in this nation the election was free and open, and the voting franchise significantly seems to have been exercised by more citizens than ever before in the republic's history.

The great job now is to get along with national defense. The biggest navy in the world and one of the largest armies are now "on order" in the United States. American army and navy orders now placed with national industry total more than $9,000,000,000. The Army has orders for $3,600,000,000 worth of airplanes, tanks, rifles, artillery, powder and clothing and for new plants to produce them. The Navy has orders placed for $5,600,000,000 worth of vessels, shipyards, and plants to produce them.

* * *

The flow of dollars actually spent is slowly but steadily mounting. In June it was $150,000,000; in October it had reached $285,000,000; in December it will reach $400,000,000; and in next June it is expected to level off at a plateau of $600,000,000 a month. These enormous expenditures are "pump-priming" with a vengeance. Coupled with natural and reflected business expansion, they have brought the business indices to peaks unattained since 1929 and seem certain to go higher.

Such "prosperity" is of course delusive. The re-employment that is steadily going on is not to build permanent structures or consumers' goods for the maintenance of lasting prosperity. It is rearmament vitally necessary to the Nation and to the cause of liberty in the world, but it must be paid for. Of course, present and added taxes will take a large toll on the new industrial flow, and since nearly everybody participates, there will be a partial return to the Treasury. It is in a sense a revolving fund, but under the best of conditions it means continuing budget deficits. And the readjustments to come after the period of rearmament will certainly be most grave.

Yet rearmament is the major job, controlled, of course, by the new priorities board of which Donald M. Nelson, Chief Government Purchasing Agent, is the head. Establishment of this board is of extreme importance, for it can channel production to Britain when necessary and prevent the army and navy from running into one another's interference.

The rearmament task can be carried through only in an atmosphere of patriotic unity, to which purpose the balanced if not impatient attitude of ordinary citizens toward the election will contribute. There is every sign that Americans are at once sober and eager, that the air has been cleared, that the way is open for the many major decisions which were not taken at the polls: How shall policy evolve toward the war; what of permanent "war aims" even of a technical nonbelligerent?

* * *

Footnote: The campaign was crammed with absurdities, but none could have been much more incongruous than the speech of Harry Bridges to 700 members of the C. I. O. Industrial Union Council in San Francisco on Saturday night. Said Mr. Bridges: "I've stayed in this country because of the trade union labor movement and John L. Lewis. The New Deal doesn't like me and wants to get rid of me—and soon will if I haven't got the support of organized labor and its leaders. . . . Wages, hours, and working conditions—we didn't get them through the New Deal—we got them against the attempted betrayals and sell-outs of the New Deal. I can't think of one thing that President Roosevelt has done for us, except to sabotage and betray us. . . ."

So far will the party line lead a loyal follower! The defection of the extreme left from the New Deal surely was an asset to President Roosevelt. And was it any wonder that the C. I. O. audience, hearing Harry Bridges, gave him "mingled boos and cheers"?

The Wide Horizon

Quarter-Sphere Fallacy

By Livingston Hartley

Author of "Our Maginot Line"

WASHINGTON

The Monroe Doctrine, as originally announced, covered the American Hemisphere from Canada to Cape Horn. Now approaching its hundred and seventeenth birthday, the Doctrine still covers this vast area and has been extended to include Canada. Hemisphere defense from the Arctic to the Antarctic is a fundamental policy of the United States.

Recently, however, voices have been raised in favor of restriction of this defensive policy. Many who have listened to the siren call of the isolationists realize now how the safety of this hemisphere depends on British seapower; shocked by this realization, they seek now a means of escape from the danger they have permitted to arise. They advocate appeasing the totalitarian Powers with most of South America, in the hope that these Powers would then let us alone.

At first sight their proposal to withdraw our defensive frontier to the Amazon or even further north is alluring. Venezuela and Colombia trade mostly with us, whereas Argentina and Uruguay trade mostly with Europe. And the northern part of South America is far more defensible by our air and military power.

But a longer scrutiny which takes account of strategic realities uncovers the fallacy in this policy of retreat.

* * *

Our entire hemisphere can be defended successfully and fairly easily with adequate seapower. If we can control our oceans, neither Europe nor Asia can invade and conquer South American republics. Their threat to our hemisphere will be reduced to manageable proportions.

Hostile bombers from West Africa might be able to drop some bombs on points in Northern Brazil. Our enemies might be able to instigate revolutions in South American republics, which would enable them to "extend their system" into the Americas. But, if we can hold the seas, we will always have the upper hand in any struggle which may develop in our hemisphere. Enemy access to it will be limited to propaganda and such bombing planes as could fly across the South Atlantic. Under these conditions, we could expect that the Americas would hold out against totalitarian attack.

But if we withdraw to the Amazon or the borders of Colombia and Venezuela, we throw away this vital defensive asset of seapower. We allow our enemies to control all South America beyond this line as they control the Balkans today. We allow them to establish bases on both sides of the 1,600-mile gap between Africa and the bulge of Brazil, and to use these bases for the control of the South Atlantic. This would mean that Germany could transport shiploads of troops and fighting planes to the South American countries she controlled.

Our defensive problem would then no longer be merely one of seapower. It would become a military and aerial problem as well. We would have to maintain American armies near the Equator which would look across fortified frontier lines at the German and South American troops of our totalitarian enemies.

* * *

With the advantage of proximity, we might be able to maintain supremacy in the air despite the vast manufacturing resources Germany would possess. But the Panama Canal, our Caribbean position and even some of our southern cities would constantly be exposed to attack.

The exponents of this fatal form of appeasement glibly claim that a defensive frontier 1,000 miles south of the Panama Canal is adequate for safety. But even today some bombers have a range sufficient to attack over this distance and return to their bases.

These considerations indicate that if we are not able to safeguard our hemisphere with seapower, we cannot safeguard our country from attack with every other kind of power we possess.

To retreat from hemisphere defense so that we cannot defend ourselves with seapower is to open the way to attack upon the United States. That is why those responsible for America's destiny are seeking to preserve the British seapower upon which our Atlantic defense now depends. And that is why they are holding fast to the fundamental defensive policy proclaimed by President Monroe and maintained since by four generations of Americans.

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